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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: GERMANY

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The new wheat crop of Chile amounts to 21,421,000 bushels as compared with 27,521,000 bushels harvested in 1923-24, and an average of 23,000,000 bushels during the five years 1918-19 to 1922-23. The harvest of the current season will be just about sufficient for domestic needs without having any surplus available for export.

The wheat crop of Uruguay is placed at 11,354,000 bushels as against 13,345,000 bushels harvested in 1923-24. The quality of the crop this year is reported to be considerably below that of the preceding harvest.

Estimates of winter wheat acreage just received for Latvia and Finland bring the total of 14 countries reported to date up to 112,080,000 acres compared with 108,472,000 acres last year, an increase of 3,608,000 acres or 3.3 per cent. Sowing is reported to be proceeding rapidly in Palestine. No estimate has yet been received from Hungary but the acreage is reported to be about the same as last year. Continued dry weather in Hungary retards plant growth. Bulgaria is without snow cover but conditions are generally favorable and the moisture supply sufficient.

In the Irish Free State winter wheat is unusually backward. In England the winter wheat on lighter soils is looking well but on the heavier soils the crop is thin and patchy. The condition of sowings in Italy is favorable. Some rain has fallen in the Indian Punjab and the United Provinces but more rain is needed.

RYE

Slight revisions of the winter rye acreage previously reported give a total of 27,323,000 acres for 12 countries compared with 25,968,000 acres for the same countries last year.

BARLEY

Barley production in Chile is placed at 4,409,000 bushels compared with 8,798,000 bushels harvested in 1923-24.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

BARLEY - continued.

The winter barley acreage of Belgium is estimated at 91,400 acres compared with 65,000 acres sown in the autumn of 1923.

OATS

The Chilean oats crop is forecast at 3,789,000 bushels against 3,246,000 produced in 1923-24. The oats crop of Uruguay is placed at 3,169,000 bushels, against 2,156,000 bushels the final estimate last year.

CORN

The corn crop of Argentina has been favored by unusually warm, moist weather during the week ending February 9.

WINTER CEREALS, 1924-25.

	:	1923-24	:	1924-25	:	Decrease from 1923-24	:	Increase over 1923-24
	:	1,000 Acres	:	1,000 Acres	:	Per Cent	:	Per Cent
Wheat, 11 countries ...	:	106,372	:	109,610	:	---	:	3.0
Bulgaria	:	1,989	:	2,384	:	---	:	19.9
Latvia	:	74	:	51	:	31.1	:	---
Finland	:	37	:	35	:	5.4	:	---
Total 14 countries..	:	108,472	:	112,080	:	---	:	3.3
Rye, 10 countries	:	25,111	:	26,462	:	---	:	5.4
Bulgaria	:	350	:	384	:	---	:	9.7
Rumania	:	507	:	477	:	5.9	:	---
Total 12 countries..	:	25,968	:	27,323	:	---	:	5.2

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

COTTON

The 1924-25 cotton crop of Australia is forecasted at 17,000 bales of 478 pounds as compared with 8,400 bales last year, according to the Manchester Guardian quoting Queensland agricultural authorities. The report states that rainfall conditions have been much better so far this year than last, and should the season continue to be favorable a crop of 25,000 bales would not be impossible.

OLIVE OIL

Olive oil production in nine countries surrounding the Mediterranean Basin for which reports are available amounts to 790,630 short tons in 1924 as compared with 677,349 short tons produced in the same countries in 1923. The production of olives in 6 Mediterranean countries amounts to 3,247,000 short tons in 1924 as compared to 3,592,000 tons in 1923. A detailed statement will be published next week.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS

BRITISH BUTTER MARKET DULL BUT PRICES FIRM. - Danish butter in London at 48 cents per pound still sells well above 92 score butter in New York, according to the cable of February 12 from the American Agricultural Commissioner in London. The position of Colonial butters in London improved during the last week, continuing the recent tendency of the London butter market to rise steadily at a rate slightly more rapid than the New York market. Quotations appear on page 199.

The trade reports a certain amount of dullness in London following recent activity, although British and German demand for the heavy foreign supplies seems strong enough at present to maintain prices at a level too high for profitable export to the United States. German demand for the Danish product has been diverting sufficient quantities from London to maintain the favorable position of Colonial butter.

GERMAN PORK MARKET STEADY. - Steady receipts of hogs with only slight changes in prices of hogs and lard in German markets are reported for the week ending February 11, by Agricultural Commissioner Shoup at Berlin. Receipts of hogs at 14 markets totaled 48,000 against 50,000 last week, while prices of hogs at Berlin averaged about \$14.00 compared with \$13.72 the previous week. Lard in tierces at Hamburg was unchanged at around \$18.10 per hundred pounds. Detailed figures are given on page 199.

HEAVY BRITISH IMPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS. - The United Kingdom imported approximately 83 million pounds of bacon during January, or more than in any single month in 1924, with the exception of May, according to figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Bacon imports in December totaled 72 million pounds and in January a year ago amounted to 66 million. Denmark supplied 38 million pounds and Canada about 13 million of the above imports. Imports of ham for January totaled about 14-1/2 million pounds compared with 10-1/2 million in December, and 11 million pounds in January, 1924. A considerable improvement in the demand for lard occurred, with imports exceeding 24 million pounds compared with less than 22 million in December, and 18 million pounds a year ago.

BRITISH BACON MARKET WEAK. - Prices of Danish bacon sides declined about 10 per cent at Liverpool during the week ended February 4, dropping from \$25.06 per hundred pounds the previous week to \$22.67, according to figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. American and Canadian sides were also lower, but only by 50-75 cents per hundred pounds. The weakness of the market is due to plentiful supplies. Receipts of pigs at British markets continue large and purchases in Ireland are improving somewhat, while shipments from Denmark continue heavy.

BRITAIN ENJOYS AMERICAN CANNED GOODS. - American canned fruit and vegetables are steadily extending their markets in Great Britain, according to L. S. Armstrong, American Vice Consul at Liverpool. Regularity of pack and of supply have resulted in the United States supplying over 90 per cent of the canned fruit imported into the United Kingdom.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS - CONT'D.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN EUROPE. - California raisins are competing successfully with the smaller-sized Spanish Muscatels in Great Britain and Scandinavia, according to the American Vice Consul at Malaga. Spanish exports have fallen off and growers attribute their smaller sales in those regions to the presence of the American product.

MEXICAN FRESH VEGETABLES SUFFER DAMAGE. - Heavy January frosts caused considerable damage to the fresh vegetable industry on the Mexican West Coast, according to W. E. Chapman, American Consul at Mazatlan. Tomatoes were lost to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent of the crop, while cantaloupes, green peas and other vegetables also suffered. The crops for 1924-25 were expected to be the largest on record. While the peak of the exporting season is reached early in May, some growers have replanted their fields in an effort to realize on a late May market. Exports for the 1923-24 season amounted to over 1500 carloads of which about 1000 cars consisted of tomatoes.

FEWER ONIONS FROM SPAIN. - Up to November 29, 1924, Valencia onion exports to the United States amounted to only 957,506 crates and 114,655 cases against 1,081,168 crates and 89,738 cases for the same period of the 1923-24 season. According to the American Consul at Valencia, dull markets have caused exports to all countries to decline. Prices in British and American markets, the points of greatest consumption, began to fall in November, with no prospect for a rally. The Canadian and Scandinavian markets showed some increases in imports, but not of a sufficient magnitude to offset losses in other directions.

CALIFORNIA APPLES IN COPENHAGEN. - A shipment of 50,000 boxes, the first to arrive direct from California in Copenhagen via the Panama Canal, has proved very successful, according to H. Sorensen, Acting Commercial Attache at that city. It is stated that Danish importers of California apples expect to utilize the direct service for all future shipments. It is also expected that increased interest of buyers from Baltic points will enhance the importance of Copenhagen as a market for American apples.

MEXICO IS USING MORE AMERICAN EGGS. - The average imports for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923 of American eggs into Mexico reached 6,614,315 dozen, according to Alexander V. Dye, American Commercial Attache at Mexico City. The average for the years 1918-1920 amounted to 1,350,479 dozen, against the average for the years 1912-1916, which was somewhat less than the 500,000 dozen imported annually before 1910. The peak of production in Mexico occurs during December, January and February. Exporting from the United States begins in April continuing until the end of July. Mexico City stores American eggs during the summer drawing upon them during the months of low production in Mexico.

QUOTATIONS on American apples in British markets appear on page 200.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS

France

A steady decrease in the number of sheep is resulting in French flocks contributing less and less towards supplying the requirements of the country for wool and mutton, according to a statement in the January 12 issue of *Le Figaro*. The French requirement of wool is at least 550 million pounds, according to estimates by Edouard Mesurel, President of the Union française des filateurs de laine peignée (The French Union of Spinners of Combed wool). The number of sheep in France has decreased from 16,000,000 in 1913 to 10,000,000 in 1923. Wool production is now in the neighborhood of 44,000,000 pounds per year as compared with 66,000,000 pounds in 1913. The production, moreover, is small compared with the number of sheep. This appears to be due to the fact that sheep are raised primarily for their meat, and high meat prices cause the farmers to pay little attention to wool production.

Among the reasons given for the reduction in sheep are: the improvement of the pasture land, with its transformation into grassland, together with the crowding out of sheep by cattle, re-forestation, and the growing difficulty of obtaining shepherds. In 1860 there were 220,000 shepherds in France and in 1892 only 80,000 while at present there are only a few thousand.

French authorities estimate that the French Colonies in Africa, together with Madagascar and Syria could furnish 37,000,000 pounds to 40,000,000 pounds of wool for export. Efforts are being made to improve the breeds in West Africa and Madagascar by importing merino sheep from the Union of South Africa and crossing them with the native sheep. In Morocco the best French races are being introduced.

British Empire

The wool clip of the United Kingdom is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 106,300,000 pounds for 1924 compared with 102,300,000 in 1923. The average weight of fleece for the 1924 clip is 5.5 pounds for ewes and 6.75 pounds for other sheep.

Reports of a larger Australian wool clip in 1924 than in 1923 tend to be substantiated by the estimates of the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers of sales at Sydney from July 1 to December 31, 1924 amounting to 362,588 bales compared with 349,359 bales during the same period last year, and by the receipts of wool by rail at the Darling Harbor Terminus during the period July 1 to Dec. 30, 1924 totaling 747,143 bales compared with 527,636 during the corresponding period of 1923.

The Wool Record and Textile World states that it is generally agreed that the bulk of South African wool this season is heavier in condition than the previous year's clip, and that it has been affected by the drought. Generally speaking, there is evidence that the shrinkage in many lots will be from 4 to 5 per cent more than it was a year ago and short yields may occur even on some of the best wools marketed.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS, CONT'D.

Germany

The German livestock census for December 1, 1924, details of which will be found on page 157, shows an increase in all animals in comparison with the number on December 1, 1922. The increase in cattle and swine is particularly significant. Cattle are now back to 94 per cent of prewar numbers, but swine are as yet only 75 per cent as numerous as in 1913. Last year's census, which was taken as of October 1, does not permit of an accurate comparison, but it appears, nevertheless, that an increase has occurred during 1924. Swine might have been expected to increase to a greater extent but the improvement was probably all that could be expected in consideration of the relatively heavy slaughter that occurred during the year.

SUMMARIES OF LEADING ARTICLES IN THE ISSUE

GERMAN FOOD PRODUCTION REDUCED. - The gap between German food requirements and food production was widened materially during the past year as a result of short crops of wheat, rye and oats. Based on the prewar average consumption, the production of rye in 1924 was about 56 per cent of requirements, compared with 67 per cent last year; production of wheat 40 per cent compared with 49 per cent last year, and oats 73 per cent compared with 80 per cent for 1923. See page 156.

Marked improvement in the general economic situation, however, particularly with regard to employment and wages, has placed Germany in a much better position than a year ago to import the needed foodstuffs. Imports have greatly increased and with a continuation of the present situation, Germany should be a good market for American farm products during the next few months.

GERMAN SUGAR INDUSTRY RECOVERING RAPIDLY. - The German sugar industry has made a notable improvement during the past year, and is rapidly recovering its prewar status. It is estimated that the 1924-25 production of raw sugar, exclusive of molasses sugar, will be approximately 1,700,000 short tons as compared with 1,264,000 short tons in 1923-24, and 2,340,000 short tons in 1912-13. In spite of the shortage in production in 1923-24, Germany exported 257,000 tons, net, of sugar during the sugar season September 1, 1923 to August 31, 1924. This compares with exports of 1,165,000 short tons in 1912-13 of which 766,000 tons originated in territory now constituting the Republic. A detailed discussion of the German sugar industry and sugar production will be found on page 163 and pages 179 to 181 inclusive.

WHEAT EXPORT ESTIMATES REVISED. - A number of important revisions have become necessary since the last export estimate issued by the Department on November 26. Indications point to probable exports by the United States of around 250 million bushels. The Canadian estimate has been only slightly reduced. There is practically no change in the estimate for Argentina. Australian export estimates have been revised sharply upward from 25 to 30 million bushels, because of the large increase in the estimate of the 1924-25 crop. Exports from British India are now placed at from 35 to 40 million bushels, compared with 25 to 35 million as estimated in November. See page 190.

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION.

Germany enters the fiscal year 1924-25 with short crops of wheat, rye and oats as compared with last year, widening the gap between requirements and production very materially. Last season domestic production covered only 67.2 per cent of the rye requirements of the country based on pre-war average consumption, 49.3 per cent of the wheat requirements and 80.0 per cent for oats. The production of 1924 is even less proportionate; rye, 56.2 per cent; wheat, 40.3 per cent; and oats, 73.1 per cent.

Fortunately there has been a marked improvement in Germany's economic situation following the stabilization of the currency in December 1923, and a wholesome impetus has been received from the acceptance of the Dawes plan, which seems to have improved credit and revived industry. Unemployment has been greatly reduced and real wages have increased to nearly the 1913 level. Industrial centers have acquired a greater power to purchase the necessities of life and better facilities for financing imports have been established. As a consequence of lessened domestic supply and increased domestic demand, importations of wheat and rye have sharply increased. Wheat imports jumped from 3,500,000 bushels in September to 8,300,000 bushels in October, and 12,000,000 in November. Rye lagged a month behind; but in November 6,300,000 bushels were imported, an amount three times the imports of the previous month.

If this favorable situation continues, Germany should be a good market for American farm products during the next few months. The potato crop is considerably better than last year, while barley production has remained unchanged. However, with improved industrial conditions and a higher demand for beer and meat, it is probable that more barley for brewing and feeding livestock will be imported during 1924-25 than during 1923-24.

The improved situation in German finances has been reflected in greater meat consumption during the 1923-24 season as compared with the year before. Both slaughterings in inspected establishments and imports of meat have shown marked increases, with the exception of importations of pork and pork products during the last six months of the year.

Livestock figures for Germany as of December 1, 1924, have just reached this Bureau and are given in the following table:

GERMANY - NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN YEARS 1913, 1922 - 1924.

Classification	: December 1 : 1913	: December 1 : 1922	: October 1 : 1923	: December 1 : 1923 : Estimated <u>a/</u>	: December 1 : 1924 : Preliminary
	: 1000	: 1000	: 1000	: 1000	: 1000
Cattle....	18,474	16,316	16,691	16,091	17,296
Swine....	22,533	14,678	17,308	15,832	16,844
Sheep....	4,988	5,566	6,105	5,859	5,717
Goats....	3,164	4,140	4,675	---	4,351

a/ Estimated from numbers reported October 1, and slaughtering during October and November.

The 1924 figures are not comparable with the figures for 1923, which were estimated as of October 1, while the 1924 figures are as of December 1. However, by subtracting slaughterings for October and November from the 1923 figures it is possible to get figures, which, while not absolutely correct, allow of comparison. Cattle show an increase of approximately 7 per cent over these estimated figures for December 1, 1923, and an increase of only 4 per cent compared with the official figures as of October 1, 1923. Swine increased 6 per cent compared with the estimated figures, while a comparison with the figures for October 1, 1923, would show a decrease of about 3 per cent. Sheep show a decrease of 2 per cent when compared with the estimated figures, and of 6 per cent when compared with the October 1 figures.

All classes show an increase in comparison with December 1, 1922, but sheep, only, report a larger number than in 1913. Cattle have reached about 94 per cent of the 1913 figure and swine about 75 per cent.

Meat production in Germany is dependent upon available supplies of feeding stuffs.

The potato crop was very large this year and poor in quality, while the percentage of low grade barley was unusually high with the result that the relation between prices of feeds and hogs was favorable for increased hog production during the fall months. With feed prices rising and hog prices declining this relation has been growing less favorable since October.

With a revival of industry following the adoption of the Dawes plan Germany should demand greater supplies of meat and meat products during the coming season than during 1924.

Table 1.
SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND CEREALS IN GERMANY, BOUNDARIES OF 1923

Commodity	Average				
	1909-1913	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
<u>Domestic Production (a):</u>					
<u>Less Seed:</u>					
Potatoes.....	1,172,135:	766,358:	1,294,182:	996,700:	1,132,740
Rye.....	337,345:	241,606:	180,742:	236,386:	199,573
Wheat.....	120,815:	98,471:	63,021:	96,864:	79,799
Barley.....	124,088:	92,764:	72,101:	99,486:	100,227
Oats.....	487,112:	311,044:	242,451:	355,027:	351,888
<u>Imports less Exports:</u>					
Potatoes.....(b)	1,363:	1,376:	2,935:	3,478:	
Rye.....(c)	10,701:	4,738:	42,114:	24,877:	
Wheat.....(b)	61,415:	69,293:	42,053:	29,590:	
Barley.....(d)	141,475:	10,911:	13,006:	23,072:	
Oats.....(b)	9,960:	6,253:	7,009:	(e) - 4,377:	
<u>Total Supply:</u>					
Potatoes.....	1,173,498:	767,734:	1,297,118:	1,005,178:	
Rye.....	326,644:	246,344:	222,916:	261,263:	
Wheat.....	182,230:	167,764:	105,074:	126,454:	
Barley.....	265,563:	103,675:	85,107:	122,558:	
Oats.....	496,272:	317,297:	249,460:	330,650:	

a Probably the pre-war production was overestimated and post-war production underestimated.

b Average Statistical Deficit.

c Average Statistical Surplus.

d Net imports for total German Empire -- statistical deficit probably greater than imports for total Empire.

e Net exports.

Table 2.

SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND CEREALS IN GERMANY, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES
OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS, BASED ON NORMAL PRE-WAR DISAPPEARANCE
BOUNDARIES OF 1923

Commodity and Year	Domestic Production less Seed	Net Imports	Total Supply
<u>1909-1913</u>			
Potatoes	99.9	(a) 0.1	100.0
Rye	103.3	(b) - 3.3	100.0
Wheat	66.3	(a) 33.7	100.0
Barley	46.7	(a) 53.3	100.0
Oats	98.2	(a) 1.8	100.0
<u>1921-1922</u>			
Potatoes	61.3	0.1	61.9
Rye	70.0	1.4	71.4
Wheat	51.2	36.0	87.2
Barley	33.1	3.9	37.0
Oats	65.1	1.3	66.4
<u>1922-1923</u>			
Potatoes	103.2	0.2	103.4
Rye	51.3	12.1	63.9
Wheat	32.4	21.6	54.0
Barley	25.4	4.6	30.0
Oats	50.3	1.5	51.8
<u>1923-1924</u>			
Potatoes	78.3	.7	79.5
Rye	67.2	7.1	74.3
Wheat	49.3	15.1	64.4
Barley	34.8	8.0	42.8
Oats	80.0	(c) - 0.9	79.1
<u>1924-1925</u>			
Potatoes	88.8		
Rye	56.2		
Wheat	40.3		
Barley	34.7		
Oats	73.1		

(a) Average statistical deficit.

(b) Average statistical surplus.

(c) Net exports.

Table 3

SUPPLY OF MEATS IN GERMANY - 1912 AND 1921 - 1924.

Classification of Meats.	Former Territory : 1912	Present Boundaries : 1912	Republic of Germany			
	1912	1912	1921	1922	1923	1924
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Home Produced						
Beef.....	2,114,377:	1,833,456:	1,455,047:	1,518,672:	a 932,400:	b 1,412,200
Veal.....	392,772:	331,131:	274,451:	281,406:	a 227,500:	b 305,400
Pig meat.....	4,605,310:	3,968,159:	2,328,708:	2,326,834:	a 2,022,100:	b 2,801,600
Mutton.....	147,036:	131,482:	131,526:	115,047:	a 71,430:	b 97,920
Goat meat.....	42,549:	37,423:	43,034:	40,917:	c 30,340:	c 31,704
Horse meat.....	92,792:	79,266:	78,175:	125,927:	79,919:	d 46,115
Chicken.....	161,763:	141,006:	116,502:	176,368:	e 128,175:	f 128,175
Geese.....	103,429:	88,074:	84,921:	108,025:	e 83,113:	f 83,113
Ducks.....	11,486:	9,755:	10,417:	11,023:	e 7,407:	f 7,407
Other dom. stock and game.....	92,593:	80,556:	f 80,556:	f 80,556:	f 80,556:	f 80,556
Fish.....	380,845:	380,845:	362,557:	364,773:	f 364,773:	f 364,773
Total.....	8,144,952:	7,081,153:	4,965,894:	5,149,548:	4,027,713:	5,358,963
Imported (Net)						
Beef and Veal....	83,753:	144,500:	67,627:	62,809:	112,922:	i 163,428
Pig meat.....	43,652:	167,619:	223,695:	98,214:	142,716:	125,823
Mutton.....	375:	---	(3,371:	(3,564:	(2,856:	(2,761
Goat meat.....	22:	5,780:	(3,371:	(3,564:	(2,856:	(2,761
Horse meat.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chicken.....	19,489:	23,120:	j 44:	k - 22:	108:	6,594
Geese.....	551:	5,780:	20:	19:	15:	93
Ducks.....	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other dom. stock and game.....	1,014:	:	45:	1,431:	130:	513
Fish.....	785,830:	658,918:	698,651:	324,848:	510,239:	597,529
Shell fish.....	:	:	k - 3,346:	k - 15,200:	2,878:	27,403
Total (ex. shell fish) :	934,686:	1,005,717:	993,453:	490,863:	768,986:	896,735
Total Supply:						
Beef and Veal....	2,590,902:	2,309,087:	1,797,125:	1,862,887:	1,272,822:	1,881,022
Pig meat.....	4,648,962:	4,135,778:	2,552,403:	2,425,048:	2,164,816:	2,927,423
Mutton.....	147,411:	131,482:	(177,931:	(159,528:	74,286:	100,681
Goat meat.....	42,571:	43,203:	():	:	30,340:	31,704
Horse meat.....	92,792:	79,266:	78,175:	125,927:	79,919:	46,115
Chicken.....	181,252:	164,126:	116,546:	176,346:	128,283:	134,769
Geese.....	103,980:	93,854:	84,941:	108,044:	83,128:	83,206
Ducks.....	11,486:	9,755:	10,417:	11,023:	7,407:	7,407
Other dom. stock and game.....	93,607:	80,556:	80,601:	81,987:	80,686:	81,063
Fish(ex.sh.fish):	1,166,675:	1,039,763:	1,061,208:	689,621:	875,012:	962,302
Total (ex. shell fish):	9,079,638:	8,086,870:	5,959,347:	5,640,411:	4,796,699:	6,255,698

NOTES.

2. Estimated by multiplying inspected slaughterings by average dressed weights as furnished by the German Health Office. It has been assumed for the purpose of obtaining farm production that the 1923 farm slaughter was approximately the same as that reported for 1924 in the estimate as of December 1. Additional notes appear at bottom of page 165.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, -CONT'D.

Potatoes.

In 1924 Germany planted 6,320,000 acres of potatoes as compared with 6,733,000 acres in 1923 and 6,775,000 acres annually during the period 1909-13. The net yield^{1/} was about normal: 1,132,740,000 bushels in 1924 and 1,172,135,000 in 1909-13. The crop of the present season, 1924-25, is 136,000,000 bushels more than was obtained the previous season, but is still 161,000,000 bushels less than was available during the season 1922-23. Last year Germany exported a few hundred thousand bushels to the Saar district and to Austria, importing 8,000,000 bushels from Italy, Netherlands, Poland and other countries. Before the war the potato crop was utilized in approximately the following proportions: Seed, 15 per cent; food, 33 per cent; drying, 3 per cent; starch, 3 per cent; alcohol, 5 per cent; waste, 10 per cent; and other uses, chiefly feeding to livestock, 30 per cent. In time of shortage of cereals a larger percentage of potatoes is consumed as human food. The average pre-war consumption as human food was estimated at 3-1/2 bushels per capita. In Germany potatoes play the same part in swine production as corn in America. It is probable that most of the increased surplus of the 1924-25 crop will be fed to stock or used industrially, rather than exported, although the embargo against American potatoes by England may render British markets sufficiently attractive to draw some potatoes across the North Sea.

Rye.

In 1924 Germany planted 264,000 acres less of rye than the previous season and 2,183,000 acres less than the average rye area during the pre-war period 1909-13. The net yield for the season 1924-25 is 139,573,000 bushels as compared with 236,385,000 bushels the previous season and an average of 337,345,000 bushels in 1909-13. The territories comprised within the Republic of Germany produced in 1909-13 an average exportable surplus of about 10,700,000 bushels (estimated). Last year, 1923-24, the Republic imported 24,677,000 net bushels of rye. Since the shortage this season (1924-25) is about 40,000,000 bushels greater than last season, it is probable that imports of rye or the equivalent in wheat during 1924-25 will be greater than during 1923-24, although with a large potato crop it is likely that a large part of this shortage will be made up by substituting potatoes for rye in the rural districts.

The consumption of bread cereals in Germany, which runs approximately two-thirds rye and one-third wheat, was about nine bushels per capita in the years 1909-13. In the past three years the average per capita consumption of these cereals, as indicated by official statistics, has been less than six bushels.

Wheat.

In 1924, Germany planted 29,000 acres less of wheat than the previous season and 404,000 acres less than the average wheat area during the pre-war

^{1/} Production less seed.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, -CONT'D.

period 1909-13. The net yield for the season 1924-25 is 79,800,000 bushels as compared with 96,864,000 bushels in 1923-24 and with an average of 120,815,000 bushels during 1909-13. Wheat is the preferred bread cereal in the industrial sections of the Rhine and Ruhr Valleys and to a large extent in the cities of the western provinces. Before the war more than one-third of the wheat requirement was imported, Russia being the chief source of supply. Since the war wheat production has declined and imports have also declined. The average pre-war import requirement of the territories comprising the Republic of Germany was 71,844,000 bushels (estimated). During 1923-24, Germany imported 29,590,000 bushels of wheat. Following the stabilization of the mark in November of 1923 and the resumption of work in the Rhur Valley in December, a "brisk trade" in wheat flour sprang up almost immediately, 361,000 barrels being imported during December, 1923, as compared with 163,000 barrels during November. These heavy importations continued throughout the balance of the fiscal year 1923-24. During the first six months (July 1 to December 31) of the year 1923-24, the total flour importations were 1,312,000 barrels as compared with 2,765,000 barrels imported between January 1 and June 30, 1924.

GREAT INCREASE OF WHEAT IMPORTS IN 1924-25. - During the first four months of the present year, 1924-25, Germany has imported 28,168,000 bushels as compared with 9,000,000 bushels during the first five months of 1923-24, and nearly as much as the total importations of the past year. This increased importation of wheat is due partly to the shortage of rye and inability to secure cheap foreign supplies, as well as to the shortage of the wheat crop in Germany.

Barley.

In 1924 Germany planted 3,571,000 acres to barley as compared with 3,216,000 acres in 1923 and with 3,464,000 acres the average for the pre-war period 1909-13. The net production in 1924 was 100,227,000 bushels as compared with 99,486,000 bushels in 1923 and with 124,088,000 bushels the average in the pre-war period 1909-13. Before the war Germany utilized about 90,000,000 bushels of barley for brewing. Some 35,000,000 bushels of home-grown barley in addition to 140,000,000 bushels of imported barley were used as feeding-stuff for live stock. In 1923 Germany imported 23,000,000 bushels of barley chiefly as feed for livestock. There is no material change in the situation in 1924 and Germany will import at least as much barley during the coming season as during 1923-24. If the industrial situation continues to improve and meat production becomes more profitable, importations will probably exceed those of the past season.

Oats.

In 1924 Germany planted 8,712,000 acres of oats as compared with 8,265,000 acres in 1923 and with 9,529,000 acres the average for the pre-war period 1909-13. The net production in 1924 was 389,525,000 bushels as compared with 420,731,000 bushels in 1923 and with 487,000,000 bushels before the war. There is no change in the oat situation. Last season Germany exported, net, about 4,400,000 bushels of oats and it is probable that the exports during the coming season will be negligible.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

1/

In 1924 Germany planted 875,648 acres to sugar beets as compared with 829,371 acres in 1923 and 1,074,909 in 1912-13. It is estimated that there are available for the sugar factories 10,713,888 short tons of beets as compared with 8,087,130 short tons worked up in 264 factories in 1923 and with 14,679,155 short tons worked up in 302 factories in 1912. It is estimated that the 1924-25 production of raw sugar, exclusive of molasses sugar, will be approximately 1,700,733 short tons as compared with 1,264,219 short tons in 1923 and 2,340,268 short tons in 1912-13.

Germany exported 1,166,478 short tons of sugar during the season 1912-13, of which approximately 400,957 tons originated in the districts ceded to surrounding countries and 765,521 tons originated in the districts now constituting the Republic.

The details of the post-war supply and distribution of sugar in Germany (see table 25) show that in 1919-20 the actual disappearance of sugar was 33.8 pounds per capita. The season ended August 31, with a visible supply of about 105,000 short tons. The following season (1920-21) closed with a total visible supply of 82,000 short tons, indicating a disappearance of 1,271,274 short tons, or 41.6 pounds per capita, between September 1, 1921, and August 31, 1922, which probably represented actual consumption. The average disappearance of 40.5 pounds per capita (table 20) during the five-year post-war period tends to confirm this probability.

During the next two years the indicated disappearance of 50.3 and 49.5 pounds per capita, respectively, is probably due to private hoarding of sugar rather than to actual increase in consumption. This is confirmed by the fact that although the sugar production of last season (1923-24) was 340,000 short tons below 1922-23, still Germany exported 289,000 short tons while the visible supply that was carried over into the season of 1924-25 was reported at 177,000 short tons. This is the largest officially reported carryover since the war.

The estimated probable production for the season 1924-25 is preliminarily placed at 3,401,466,000 pounds, or 54.15 pounds per capita (1924 population 62,825,000).

Even assuming that the present sugar consumption in the Republic of Germany is as high as it was before the war and without including the amount (not at present known) of the sugar manufactured from molasses, Germany should have an exportable surplus during the season 1924-25 of at least 250,000 short tons of raw sugar. Undoubtedly there are still within the country considerable invisible stocks carried over from last season so that the available sugar supplies considerably exceed the reported amount. If the actual consumption of sugar this present season equals the average disappearance of the past five years, of 41 pounds per capita, sugar exports may reach 400,000 short tons or more. It must be borne in mind, however, that improved industrial conditions may result in increased domestic consumption which will naturally affect the exportable surplus.

(See Sugar Beet and Sugar Industry in Germany, page 179).

1/ Excluding beets for seed.

Table 4

PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE OF CEREALS, POTATOES, AND BEETS IN THE REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY, BOUNDARIES OF 1923, EXCLUDING THE SAAR TERRITORY

Crop	:Pre-war average :		:		:		: Preliminary	
	: 1909-13 :		1922 :		1923 :		1924 :	
	:Yield:		:Yield:		:Yield:		:Yield:	
	:Production: per:		:Production: per:		:Production: per:		:Production: per:	
	:acre :		:acre :		:acre :		:acre :	
	1,000	Bu.	1,000	Bu.	1,000	Bu.	1,000	Bu.
	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels	
Wheat, winter...	114,500	32.5	61,253	20.9	91,445	29.3	76,832	24.4
" spring...	16,774	33.1	10,673	23.0	15,003	28.3	12,367	25.7
Rye, winter...	363,098	29.2	203,673	20.2	259,046	24.5	219,828	21.6
" spring...	5,239	19.9	2,360	14.4	3,991	18.8	5,745	17.1
Spelt.....	23,497	33.3	6,251	20.0	8,810	27.8	6,419	21.1
Barley, winter a	4,988	42.9	6,917	26.9	10,761	40.3	9,762	36.8
" spring...	123,799	38.5	73,837	25.9	97,685	33.1	100,464	30.4
Oats.....	527,173	55.3	276,643	35.0	420,731	50.9	389,525	44.7
Potatoes.....	1,373,603	202.8	1,494,180	222.2	1,197,095	177.7	1,337,540	196.1
	Short tons	S.T.	Short tons	S.T.	Short tons	S.T.	Short tons	S.T.
Sugar beets e			11,893	11.5	9,586	10.1	11,318	11.6
Sugar beets....	14,679	13.7	10,349	11.7	8,349			
Fodder beets...f			27,284	14.1	24,242	13.0	25,626	14.2

a No official estimate of the production of winter barley was made for all Germany before 1923. Production was estimated from the area reported or estimated on the basis of the relation of the yield per acre of winter grain to summer grain in Prussia where production statistics for winter grain are available.

b Does not include 54,646,000 bushels of diseased potatoes.

c " " " 24,095,000 " " " "

d " " " 122,487,832 " " " "

e Lower row of figures taken from the statistics of the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie; upper row from the Statistisches Reichsamt.

f No estimate available.

Sources: 1909-13; Koeniglich Preussisches Statistisches Landesamt; Statistik der Landwirtschaft 1909-1913. Second estimate of sugar beet production furnished by the "Deutsche Zuckerindustrie".
1922-23-24; Statistisches Reichsamt - Jan. 7, 1925.

Table 5.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, POTATOES AND BEETS PER 100 INHABITANTS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Crop	: Pre-war Average:		:		:		: Preliminary	
	: 1909-1913(a):		: 1922(b)		: 1923(c)		: 1924 (d)	
	: Acres	: Bushels:	: Acres	: Bushels:	: Acres	: Bushels:	: Acres	: Bushels:
Wheat, winter	6.1	198.1	4.7	99.2	5.0	146.8	5.0	122.3
" spring	.9	29.0	.8	17.3	.9	24.1	.8	19.7
Rye, winter	21.5	628.2	16.3	329.8	17.0	416.0	16.2	349.9
" spring	.5	9.1	.3	3.8	.3	6.4	.5	9.1
Spelt	1.2	40.6	.5	10.1	.5	14.1	.5	10.2
Total bread								
cereals	30.2	905.0	22.6	460.2	23.7	607.4	23.0	511.2
Barley, winter:	.2	8.6	.4	11.2	.4	17.3	.4	15.5
" spring:	5.8	222.8	4.6	119.6	4.7	156.9	5.3	160.0
Oats	16.5	912.1	12.8	448.0	13.3	675.6	13.9	620.0
Potatoes	11.7	2,376.5	10.9	2,419.5	10.8	1,922.3	10.9	2,129.0
		: Sh. tons:		: Sh. tons:		: Sh. tons:		: Sh. tons:
Sugar								
beets (e)			1.7	19.3	1.5	15.4	1.6	18.0
Sugar								
beets (f)	1.9	25.4	1.4	16.8		13.4		
Fodder beets	(g)	(h)	3.1	44.2	3.0	38.9	2.9	40.8

(a) Population 1909-1913 - 57,799,808.

(b) Population 1922 - 61,755,000.

(c) Population 1923 - 62,275,000.

(d) Population 1924 - 62,825,000.

(e) Upper row calculated from the area and production given in Statistisches Reichsamt.

(f) Lower row calculated from the area and production estimates of the Deutsches Zuckerindustrie.

(g) No estimate for acreage available.

(h) No estimate on production available.

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO TABLE 3, PAGE 160

- b Inspected production estimated on the basis of 9 months slaughterings. Farm production estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.
- c Inspected and farm production. The figures for farm slaughterings for 1912 have been used for estimating farm production as no later data are available.
- d Estimates based on slaughterings for 9 months. e Estimated on basis of 6 months' slaughterings. f Production figure not available - assumed to equal that of previous year. g Includes meat brought from other parts of the Empire. h Exports available for 8 months only. Imports are for whole year. i January to November. j Estimated on basis of official figures for 8 months only. k Net exports. l Including net imports for January to November, inclusive.

Table 6

STATISTICAL POTATO BALANCE FOR THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1921, 1922,
1923 AND 1924 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909 - 1913

Item	Unit	1909-1913	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Area.....	acres:	6,775:	6,541:	6,725:	6,738:	6,820
Production.....	bushels:	1,373,609:	960,838:	1,494,838:	1,197,000:	1,337,540
Seed.....	"	201,474:	194,531:	199,998:	200,300:	204,800
Production less seed.....	"	1,172,135:	766,358:	1,294,182:	996,700:	1,132,740
Theoretical domestic food requirement based on pre-war estimated norm of 8-1/2 bushels per capita.....	bushels:	491,298:	518,968:	524,918:	529,300:	534,000
Domestic Surplus (for industrial and feeding purposes)	"	680,837:	247,390:	769,264:	467,400:	593,740
Imports less exports.....	bushels:	a 1,363:	1,376:	2,936:	8,478:	b
Total available	"	682,200:	248,766:	772,200:	475,878:	

a Estimated for the Republic.

b Total year not available.

1909-1913 Population 57,799,803:
 1921 " 61,055,000
 1922 " 61,755,000
 1923 " 62,275,000
 1924 " 62,825,000

Table 7

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN POTATOES

AVERAGE 1909-1913

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Russia.....	4,777,853		+ 4,777,853
Italy.....	1,264,173		+ 1,264,173
Denmark.....	300,215		+ 300,215
France.....	307,751	807,358	- 499,607
Great Britain.....	48,475	1,224,082	- 1,175,607
Austria-Hungary.....	732,390	2,084,736	- 1,352,346
Netherlands.....	9,001,554	837,138	+ 8,164,416
Belgium.....	2,670,491	460,971	+ 2,209,520
United States.....		12,043	- 12,043
Norway.....		148,087	- 148,087
Brazil.....		182,728	- 182,728
Sweden.....		362,363	- 362,363
Switzerland.....		1,987,417	- 1,987,417
Others.....	413,838	535,600	- 121,712
Totals.....	+ 19,516,790	- 8,642,528	+ 10,874,262

JULY 1 to JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
	Net Imports (+)	Net Imports (+)	Net Imports (+)
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Italy.....	+ 540,134	+ 228,312	(a) 1,038,000
Netherlands.....	+ 1,281,589	+ 1,342,142	(a) 4,170,000
Poland.....	+ 755,333	+ 2,008,170	(a) 3,069,000
Memel.....	+ 648,902	+ 125,919	(b)
Belgium.....	+ 140,775	+ 767,818	(b)
Austria.....	-(c) 260,554	-(c) 345,450	(b)
Saer District.....	-(c) 2,244,378	-(c) 1,782,423	(b)
Latvia, Esthonia & Lithuania.....	+ 350,748	(b)	(b)
Denmark.....	+ 17,516	(b)	(b)
Czechoslovakia.....	-(c) 8,965	(b)	(b)
Polish Upper Silesia.....	(b)	+ 558,976	(b)
Others.....	+ 154,719	+ 31,827	+ 201,000
Totals.....	+ 1,375,819	+ 2,935,791	+ 8,478,000

(a) Imports only. Exports, if any, included in other countries.

(b) If any, included in other countries.

(c) Net exports.

Sources: Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands; Sept. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922, Dec. 1923, June 1923 and June 1924, Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. December 1909, 1911 and 1913.

Table 8.

STATISTICAL RYE BALANCES OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1926 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Item	Unit	Pre-war 1909-13	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Preliminary 1924-25
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Area.....	acres:	12,713:	10,539:	10,237:	10,789:	10,525
Production.....	bu.	368,337:	267,648:	206,033:	263,037:	225,573
Seed.....	bu.	30,992:	26,041:	25,291:	26,651:	26,000
Production less seed.....	bu.	337,345:	241,607:	180,742:	236,386:	199,573
Theoretical domes- tic requirement based upon pre- war disappearance (a).....	bu.	b) 326,644:	c) 344,961:	d) 348,916:	e) 351,854:	f) 354,961
Deficit to be cover- ed by imports..	bu.	*(g) 10,701:	- 103,354:	- 168,174:	- 115,468:	- 155,388
Imports less ex- ports.....	bu.		4,738:	42,114:	24,877:	h)
Shortage of supply as compared with requirement....	bu.		- 98,616:	- 126,060:	- 90,591:	

a) 5.65 bushels per capita in the Republic.

b) Population 57,799,808

c) " 61,055,000

d) " 61,755,000

e) " 62,275,000

f) " 62,825,000

g) Available for export.

h) Not available for total year.

Table 9

GERMANY: IMPORTS OF RYE AND RYE FLOUR BY MONTHS, 1922-1923, 1923-1924.

Date	Rye			Rye Flour			Rye - Flour in Terms of Rye a		
	From	From		From	From		From	From	
	United	Other	Total	United	Other	Total	United	Other	Total
	States	Coun-tries		States	Coun-tries		States	Coun-tries	
	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels
	Year ending June 30, 1923.								
July 1922	2,042	189	2,231	34	157	191	2,042	190	2,232
Aug. "	1,669	39	1,708	22	1,024	1,046	1,669	45	1,714
Sept. "	1,418	376	1,794	45	979	1,024	1,418	382	1,800
Oct. "	4,220	655	4,875	-	461	461	4,220	658	4,878
Nov. "	4,648	501	5,149	22	304	326	4,648	503	5,151
Dec. "	3,439	305	3,744	11	304	315	3,439	307	3,746
Jan. 1923	7,288	276	7,564	787	1,114	1,901	7,293	283	7,576
Feb. "	2,796	193	2,989	34	585	619	2,796	197	2,993
Mar. "	3,281	228	3,509	-	360	360	3,281	230	3,510
Apr. "	1,897	1,207	3,086	574	529	1,103	1,882	1,211	3,093
May "	1,105	1,270	2,375	-	1,361	1,361	1,105	1,278	2,383
June "	2,138	1,556	3,694	-	124	134	2,138	1,557	3,695
Total Fiscal									
Year 1922-23	35,923	6,795	42,718	1,529	7,302	8,831	35,931	6,841	42,771
	Year ending June 30, 1924.								
July 1923	1,522	1,420	2,942	-	427	427	1,522	1,423	2,945
Aug. "	909	1,209	2,118	1,114	3,588	4,702	916	1,230	2,146
Sept. "	874	1,029	1,903	-	832	832	874	1,033	1,907
Oct. "	320	1,208	1,528	112	877	989	321	1,213	1,534
Nov. "	414	931	1,345	844	14,330	15,174	420	1,017	1,437
Dec. "	796	3,520	4,316	10,896	53,948	64,844	861	3,844	4,705
Jan. 1924	194	1,925	2,119	61,533	55,463	116,996	563	2,258	2,821
Feb. "	66	783	849	74,700	73,683	148,383	514	1,225	1,739
Mar. "	167	1,265	1,432	35,379	27,601	62,980	378	1,433	1,811
Apr. "	225	1,869	2,094	27,654	21,521	49,175	391	1,998	2,389
May "	93	643	736	13,762	14,222	27,984	176	728	904
June "	150	300	450	19,240	6,808	26,048	265	340	605
Total Fiscal									
Year 1923-24	5,730	16,102	21,832	245,234	273,300	518,534	7,201	17,742	24,943
July 1924	321	256	577	298,963	16,209	315,172	2,115	353	2,468
Aug. "	373	535	908	19,735	10,350	30,085	491	597	1,088
Sept. "	1,078	476	1,554	7,032	26,649	33,681	1,120	636	1,756
Oct. "	974	478	1,452	21,494	19,294	40,788	1,103	593	1,696
Nov. "	4,442	1,445	5,887	32,160	36,217	68,377	4,635	1,662	6,297

a One barrel of rye flour is the product of 6 bushels of rye.

Table 10.

GERMANY; FOREIGN TRADE IN RYE AND RYE FLOUR IN TERMS OF RYE
AVERAGE 1909-1913

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels
Russia.....:a	13,696	:a 5,866	:+ 7,832
Rumania.....:	1,040	: ---	:+ 1,040
United States.....:	131	: 13	:+ 178
Argentina.....:	127	: ---	:+ 127
Turkey.....:	65	: ---	:+ 65
Serbia.....:	41	: ---	:+ 41
Italy.....:	---	: 483	: - 483
Switzerland.....:	---	: 672	: - 672
Great Britain.....:	---	: 746	: - 746
Austria Hungary.....:	40	: 1,449	: - 1,409
Belgium.....:	12	: 2,297	: - 2,285
France.....:	---	: 2,317	: - 2,317
Sweden.....:	---	: 2,884	: - 2,884
Finland.....:	---	: 3,733	: - 3,733
Netherlands.....:	30	: 6,450	: - 6,420
Denmark.....:	---	: 6,525	: - 6,525
Norway.....:	---	: 7,002	: - 7,002
Others.....:	145	: 550	: - 405
Totals.....:+	15,389	: - 40,987	: - 25,598

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

Country	:1921-22 Net Imports	:1922-23 Net Imports	:1923-24 Net Imports
	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels	1000 Bushels
U. S. A.....:+	4,761	:+ 35,930	:b 7,201
Canada.....:+	846	:+ 1,880	:c
Argentina.....:+	57	:+ 668	:c
Hungary.....:+	20	:+ 3	:d 444
Netherlands.....:+	17	:c	:c
Belgium.....:+	9	:c	:c
Saar District.....:-e	879	: - e 493	:c
Others.....:-e	93	:+ 4,126	:+ 17,232
Totals.....:+	4,738	:+ 42,114	:+ 24,877

a See footnote on page 171.

b Imports only. Exports, if any, are included in other countries.

c If any, included in other countries.

d Imports only for rye flour. Exports, if any, included in other countries.

e Net exports.

Sources: Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. Kaiserliche Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

Table 11.

STATISTICAL WHEAT BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1922, 1923, 1924
AND 1925 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-1913

Item	Unit	Pre-war : 1909-13 :	1921-22 :	1922-23 :	1923-24 :	1924-25 :
Area.....	1000 acres	4,023:	3,561:	3,395:	3,653:	3,624:
Production	1000 bu.	131,274:	107,798:	71,926:	106,448:	89,199
Seed.....	1000 bu.	10,459:	9,327:	8,905:	9,584:	9,400
Production less seed	1000 bu.	120,815:	98,471:	63,021:	96,864:	79,799
Theoretical domestic re- quirement based on pre- war disap- pearance(a)	1000 bu.	b)182,230; c)	192,494; d)	194,701; e)	196,340; f)	198,075
Deficit to be cover- ed by im- ports.....	1000 bu.	- 61,415: -	94,023: -	131,680: -	99,476: -	118,276
Imports less Exports...	1000 bu.	:g)	:+ 69,293: +	42,053: +	25,590: h)	
Shortage of supply as compared with requirement..	1000 bu.	: -	24,730: -	89,627: -	69,886:	

(a) 3.1528 bushels per capita in the Republic. b) Population - 57,799,808.
(c) Population - 61,055,000. d) Population - 61,755,000. e) Population - 62,275,000. f) Population - 62,825,000. g) Imports for Republic assumed to be same as deficit. h) Not available for total year.

NOTE ON RUSSIAN RYE EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

a This heavy importation of rye from Russia accompanied by a re-export to Russia of nearly 50 per cent is due to the preferential trade agreement that Germany enjoyed with the Empire of the Romanoffs. Russia exported only about 30,000,000 bushels of rye yearly, most of which passed through the Black Sea ports. The Russo-German preferential trade agreement was so advantageous to the latter people that it proved profitable to purchase rye in the south of Russia and transport it by water to western Germany. At the same time rye flour was exported from eastern Germany to northern Russia.

Table 12.

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN TERMS OF WHEAT (a)
AVERAGE 1909-1913

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Russia.....	36,183	399	35,784
Argentina.....	17,845		17,845
United States.....	16,595		16,595
Rumania.....	6,481		6,481
Canada.....	5,105		5,105
Australia.....	3,718		3,718
British India.....	1,822		1,821
Serbia.....	598		598
Austria-Hungary.....	287	377	90
Sweden.....		942	942
Belgium.....	123	1,378	1,255
Italy.....		1,372	1,372
Great Britain.....	9	1,463	1,454
Finland.....		1,737	1,737
Denmark.....		2,470	2,470
Netherlands.....	134	2,939	2,805
Switzerland.....	62	2,958	2,896
France.....	13	3,746	3,733
Others.....	749	1,265	516
Totals.....	89,724	21,046	68,678

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
	Net Imports	Net Imports	Net Imports
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United States.....	45,521	25,204	16,073
Argentina.....	12,051	12,337	4,474
Australia.....	9,295	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Canada.....	1,495	2,375	<u>b</u>
Netherlands.....	643	343	<u>a</u> 1,009
Denmark.....	145	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Rumania.....	143	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Hungary.....	31	13	<u>b</u>
Austria.....	<u>c</u> 1	<u>c</u> 71	<u>b</u>
Alsace-Lorraine.....	25	145	<u>a</u> 901
Belgium.....	23	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
France.....	14	302	<u>a</u> 3,208
Czechoslovakia.....	<u>c</u> 4	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Finland.....	<u>c</u> 6	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Saar District.....	<u>c</u> 1,213	<u>c</u> 354	<u>b</u>
Others.....	1,133	1,759	3,925
Totals.....	69,293	42,053	29,590

a Imports only; exports, if any, included in other countries.

b If any, included in other countries.

c Net exports.

Factor for reducing wheat flour to wheat 1.358 used when in metric quintals.
See table on wheat flour in terms of wheat for source. Source: Statistisches Reichsamt. Monatliche Nachweise über den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands; Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

Table 13

GERMANY: IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY MONTHS, 1922-23, 1923-24.

Months	Wheat			Wheat flour			Wheat and flour in terms of wheat a		
	From	From	From	From	From	From	From	From	
	United	other	United	other	United	other	United	other	
	States	coun-	Total	States	coun-	Total	States	coun-	Total
	tries		tries		tries		tries		
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	barrels:	barrels:	barrels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:
Year ending June 30, 1923									
July 1922	2,103:	4,014:	6,117:	9:	23:	31:	2,142:	4,117:	6,259
Aug. "	1,481:	2,852:	4,333:	12:	21:	33:	1,535:	2,948:	4,483
Sept. "	4,716:	2,279:	6,995:	8:	14:	21:	4,752:	2,340:	7,092
Oct. "	5,772:	1,106:	6,878:	6:	22:	28:	5,797:	1,206:	7,003
Nov. "	2,219:	231:	2,450:	21:	19:	40:	2,314:	316:	2,630
Dec. "	1,180:	487:	1,667:	7:	17:	25:	1,212:	566:	1,778
Jan. 1923	1,688:	365:	2,053:	19:	15:	35:	1,776:	434:	2,210
Feb. "	1,486:	456:	1,942:	10:	8:	18:	1,532:	493:	2,025
Mar. "	1,340:	474:	1,814:	38:	15:	53:	1,510:	541:	2,051
Apr. "	1,258:	1,403:	2,661:	61:	27:	89:	1,533:	1,526:	3,059
May "	361:	1,681:	2,042:	63:	39:	102:	644:	1,859:	2,503
June "	324:	994:	1,318:	34:	30:	63:	476:	1,127:	1,603
Total fiscal:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
year 1922-23:	23,928:	16,342:	40,270:	288:	251:	539:	25,223:	17,473:	42,696

Year ending June 30, 1924								
July 1923	317	405	722	159	36	195	1,031	568
Aug. "	513	462	975	118	110	228	1,044	954
Sept. "	634	1,160	1,794	118	96	214	1,165	1,591
Oct. "	217	283	500	85	61	146	602	558
Nov. "	440	334	774	87	81	168	832	699
Dec. "	492	358	850	200	161	361	1,393	1,082
Jan. 1924	464	88	552	183	200	383	1,288	988
Feb. "	241	238	479	242	312	554	1,330	1,642
Mar. "	431	441	872	255	243	498	1,578	1,535
Apr. "	661	1,153	1,814	292	233	525	1,975	2,201
May "	472	610	1,082	321	117	438	1,917	1,136
June "	604	390	994	292	75	367	1,918	728
Total fiscal year 1923-24	5,436	5,922	11,408	2,352	1,725	4,077	16,073	13,682

July 1924	314	342	656	208	113	321	1,250	850
Aug. "	411	402	813	169	155	324	1,171	1,100
Sept. "	1,264	464	1,728	184	216	400	2,092	1,436
Oct. "	2,902	1,619	4,521	450	394	844	4,927	3,394
Nov. "	5,844	2,000	7,844	516	396	912	8,166	3,782

a Wheat flour converted to wheat on the basis that 1 barrel of wheat flour is the product of 4.5 bushels of wheat.

Table 14.

STATISTICAL SPELT BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1921 TO 1924
COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Item	Unit	1909-13	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Area.....	1000 acres:	706:	372:	313:	317:	304:
Production.....	1000 bu.	23,497:	11,419:	6,251:	8,810:	6,412:
Seed.....	1000 bu.	3,555:	1,703:	1,432:	1,451:	1,395:
Production less seed....	1000 bu.	19,942:	9,716:	4,819:	7,359:	5,020:
Exports less imports....	1000 bu.	95:	1:	2:	4:	:
Amount available for do-	:	:	:	:	:	:
mestic use.....	1000 bu.	19,847:	9,715:	4,817:	7,355:	:

Table 15.

STATISTICAL BARLEY BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1921 TO 1924
COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Item	Unit	1909-13	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Area.....	1000 acres	3,464:	3,114:	3,103:	3,216:	3,571
Production.....	1000 bu.	133,737:	101,449:	80,754:	103,446:	110,226
Seed.....	1000 bu.	9,699:	8,685:	8,653:	8,960:	9,999
Production less seed....	1000 bu.	124,038:	92,764:	72,101:	99,486:	100,227
Exports less Imports....	1000 bu.	<u>a</u> 141,475:	10,911:	13,006:	23,072:	:
Amount available for	:	:	:	:	:	:
domestic use.....	1000 bu.	265,563:	103,675:	85,107:	122,558:	:

a Imports for the total Empire. In addition to this import from abroad, Alsace-Lorraine and the German districts now incorporated into Poland shipped considerable quantities of barley to the districts now comprising the Republic.

Table 16
GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN BARLEY, AVERAGE 1909-1913

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Russia.....	122,310,000	+	122,310,000
Austria-Hungary.....	6,217,000	+	6,217,000
Rumania.....	3,811,000	+	3,811,000
British India.....	2,828,000	+	2,828,000
United States.....	1,831,000	+	1,831,000
Denmark.....	1,280,000	+	1,280,000
Morocco.....	999,000	+	999,000
Persia.....	785,000	+	785,000
Serbia.....	499,000	+	499,000
Mexico.....	320,000	+	320,000
Argentina.....	273,000	+	273,000
Bulgaria.....	69,000	+	69,000
Great Britain.....	61,000	+	61,000
Algeria.....	60,000	+	60,000
Turkey.....	82,000	+	82,000
Canada.....	52,000	+	52,000
Switzerland.....		- 58,000	- 58,000
Others.....	116,000	- 60,000	56,000
Totals.....	+ 141,593,000	- 118,000	141,475,000

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
	Net Imports (+)	Net Imports (+)	Net Imports (+)
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Rumania.....	+ 3,446,000	+ 5,777,000	+ 6,506,000
Denmark.....	+ 1,272,000	+ 211,000	
United States.....	+ 1,271,000	+ 2,220,000	+ 3,472,000
Morocco.....	+ 1,190,000	+ 86,000	
Argentina.....	+ 811,000	+ 443,000	
Tunis.....	+ 503,000	+ 3,000	
Czechoslovakia.....	+ 434,000	+ 2,657,000	+ 1,918,000
Poland.....	+ 569,000		
Algeria.....	+ 134,000		
Austria.....	+ 110,000		
Hungary.....	+ 64,000		
Danzig.....	+ 31,000		
Netherlands.....	+ 27,000		
Saar District.....	- ^b 135,000	- 611,000	
Others.....	+ 1,233,000	+ 1,719,000	+ 11,176,000
Totals.....	+ 10,911,000	+ 13,006,000	+ 23,072,000

^a If any, included in other countries. ^b Net exports.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

Table 17

STATISTICAL OATS BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1921 TO 1924
COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-1913

Item	Unit	Average : 1909-13 :	1921-22 :	1922-23 :	1923-24 :	1924-25 :
Area.....	1000 acres:	9,529:	7,814:	7,912:	8,265:	8,712:
Production.....	1000 bu.	527,173:	344,812:	276,643:	420,731:	389,525:
Seed.....	1000 bu.	40,006:	33,768:	34,192:	35,704:	37,636:
Production less seed....	1000 bu.	487,112:	311,044:	242,451:	385,027:	351,888:
Theoretical domestic re- quirement based upon pre-war disappearance <u>a</u>	1000 bu.	<u>b</u> 496,272:	<u>c</u> 477,883:	<u>d</u> 481,156:	<u>e</u> 481,156:	<u>f</u> 481,156:
Deficit to be covered by imports.....	1000 bu.	- 9,160:	-166,839:	238,705:	96,129:	129,263:
Imports less exports	1000 bu.	<u>f</u>	<u>t</u> 6,253:	<u>t</u> 7,009:	<u>g</u> - 4,377:	
Shortage of supply as compared with require- ment.....	1000 bu.		-160,586:	-231,696:	-100,506:	

a 130,356 bushels per horse in the Republic.

b Number of horses 3,807,057.

c " " " 3,665,932.

d " " " 3,591,093

e Number of horses for 1922 used.

f Imports for the Republic assumed to be the same as the deficit.

g Net exports.

Table 18.
GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN OATS

AVERAGE 1909-1913

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Argentina.....	7,105,000		+ 7,105,000
United States.....	1,828,000		+ 1,828,000
Rumania.....	1,654,000		+ 1,654,000
Russia.....	27,254,000	1,159,000	+ 26,095,000
German S. W. Africa.....		209,000	- 209,000
Norway.....		271,000	- 271,000
Austria-Hungary.....		431,000	- 431,000
Belgium.....		1,435,000	- 1,435,000
France.....		2,370,000	- 2,370,000
Sweden.....		2,778,000	- 2,778,000
Netherlands.....		3,837,000	- 3,837,000
Denmark.....		4,535,000	- 4,535,000
Switzerland.....		4,771,000	- 4,771,000
Great Britain.....		6,687,000	- 6,687,000
Others.....	532,000	158,000	+ 374,000
Totals.....	+ 38,373,000	- 28,641,000	+ 9,732,000

JULY TO JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922 Net Imports (+)	1922-1923 Net Imports (+)	1923-1924 Net Exports
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Argentina.....	+ 3,935,000	+ 565,000	<u>a</u> 739,000
United States.....	+ 1,762,000	+ 4,587,000	<u>a</u> 165,000
Rumania.....	+ 368,000	+ 736,000	<u>a</u> 33,000
Netherlands.....	+ 29,000	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Sweden.....	+ 12,000	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Canada.....	+ 11,000	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Austria.....	- <u>c</u> 1,000	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
France.....	- <u>c</u> 2,000	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Switzerland.....	- <u>c</u> 18,000	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Saar District.....	- <u>c</u> 435,000	- <u>b</u> 36,000	<u>b</u>
Others.....	+ 589,000	+ 1,207,000	- <u>c</u> 5,314,000
Totals.....	+ 6,253,000	+ 7,009,000	- 4,377,000

a Imports only. Exports, if any, included in all other countries.

b If any, included in other countries. c Net export.

Source: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswaertiger/Deutschlands. Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber/ den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

Handel

Table 19
GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN CORN

AVERAGE 1909-1913

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Argentina.....	13,301,000		+ 13,301,000
United States.....	5,081,000		+ 5,081,000
Rumania.....	4,490,000		+ 4,490,000
Serbia.....	1,142,000		+ 1,142,000
Br. So. Africa.....	801,000		+ 801,000
Bulgaria.....	220,000		+ 220,000
Austria-Hungary.....	176,000		+ 176,000
Turkey.....	151,000		+ 151,000
Br. India.....	122,000		+ 122,000
Togo.....	101,000		+ 101,000
Russia.....	6,193,000	<u>a</u>	+ 6,193,000
German S. W. Africa.....		<u>a</u>	- <u>a</u>
Switzerland.....		<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>
Helgoland.....		<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>
Others.....		1,000	+ 381,000
Totals.....	+ 32,160,000	- 1,000	+ 32,159,000

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922 Net Imports (+)	1922-1923 Net Imports(+)	1923-1924 Net Imports(+)
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United States.....	+ 33,282,000	+ 19,337,000: <u>b</u>	1,192,000
Argentina.....	+ 11,247,000	+ 3,501,000: <u>b</u>	1,118,000
Rumania.....	+ 2,559,000	+ 340,000: <u>b</u>	1,448,000
Canada.....	+ 406,000	+ 2,095,000:	<u>c</u>
Yugoslavia.....	+ 2,289,000	<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>
British So. Africa.....	+ 703,000	<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>
Bulgaria.....	+ 16,000	<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>
Memel.....	- <u>d</u> 4,000	<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>
Saar District.....	- <u>d</u> 26,000	<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>
Others.....	+ 5,673,000	+ 1,545,000: +	2,039,000
Totals.....	+ 56,145,000	+ 26,821,000: +	5,797,000

a Less than 500 bushels. b Imports only; exports, if any, included in other countries.

c If any, included in other countries. d Net exports.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. December 1909, 1911, and 1913.

Statistisches Reichsamt: Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands; Sept. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923.

THE SUGAR BEET AND SUGAR INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

Beginning with 1850 the German sugar beet industry shows a continuous and rapid development up to the outbreak of the great war. The raw sugar production increased from 59,000 short tons in 1850-51 to 2,993,707 short tons in 1913-14. Germany became a sugar exporting country about the year 1871, when the exports exceeded imports by a round 21,000 short tons. From that time until the season of 1917-18 Germany's exports continued to be greater than her imports, reaching a maximum in the season 1910-11, when 1,230,757 short tons were sent abroad, chiefly to England.

Consumption as measured by domestic sugar disappearance also increased from 6.6 pounds per capita in 1850-51 to a pre-war average of 45.0 pounds. During the war period the sugar disappearance in Germany appears to have been greater than at any other time, averaging 49.6 pounds per capita for the five sugar seasons 1914-15 to 1918-19.

The general facts concerning the supply and disappearance of sugar in the Empire of Germany appear in table 20.

During the five-year period, 1909-10 to 1913-14, the area planted to sugar beets varied considerably from year to year and the fluctuations in yield were even greater; but on the average 1,245,797 acres were put into cultivation annually and more than 300 sugar factories worked up about 15,715,229 short tons of beets, producing 2,460,407 short tons of raw sugar. In addition to the sugar made directly from beets, independent factories manufactured some 94,506 tons of sugar from molasses, resulting in a gross sugar production of 2,554,913 short tons. Of this amount, the average net export as reported by the German sugar industry was 953,235 tons,^{1/} the average yearly total supply available for use within the country being 1,488,607 tons (about 45.0 pounds per capita) of which 502,000 tons, or 33.7 per cent, were used yearly for industrial purposes, leaving 66.3 per cent, or 986,607 short tons available for human consumption.

THE GERMAN BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY UNDER CHANGED BOUNDARIES

Lack of consecutive detailed data makes it impossible to analyze the average pre-war relations of the beet sugar industry of the ceded districts and of the area now comprised within the Republic of Germany. However, statistics have been compiled by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, as given in table 21, for the single season 1912-13, from which certain general conclusions can be drawn.

^{1/} Compare this average export during the sugar years September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1914, with 931,234 short tons reported by the Office of Statistics as the average net export during the period July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1914.

THE GERMAN BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY - CONT'D

During the season 1912-13 the territories ceded on the east to Poland, Danzig, Memel and Czechoslovakia, planted 266,156 acres of sugar beets, and 29 factories located within these territories worked up 3,499,062 short tons of beets producing 543,127 short tons of raw sugar. Based upon the census of 1910 and the average per capita disappearance of sugar in the German Empire (1909-10 to 1913-14) of 45.0 pounds, there would have been available to the 4,372,762 inhabitants of all of the eastern ceded districts, for human consumption and industrial uses, about 98,387 tons of the 1912-13 sugar crop. This figure is probably high since the peasants of Poland and Silesia undoubtedly consumed less sugar than the average for the Empire. However, the exportable surplus produced in these eastern ceded territories was approximately 444,740 tons of raw sugar.

Only one beet sugar factory was located in the western territories -- in Alsace-Lorraine. In 1912-13 this factory worked up 166,521 short tons of beets producing 18,169 short tons of sugar. In 1910 there were 2,753,423 inhabitants in the Saar district and in these western ceded territories -- Alsace-Lorraine, the Empen-Melmedy district which was ceded to Belgium, and northern Schleswig-Holstein which was ceded to Denmark. Again employing 45.0 pounds per capita, the sugar requirements of the western ceded districts were at least 61,952 short tons or 43,783 short tons more than was produced by the Alsace-Lorraine factories. To cover this deficit Germany shipped sugar from the interior to the west and north; so that the ceding of these territories would result in normal years in a potential net gain to the surplus of the central districts of at least 43,783 tons. The ceding of the eastern territories meant a potential loss of 444,740 short tons to the exportable surplus of the nation. The difference between the potential gains on the west and the potential losses on the east gives a grand total net loss of about 400,957 thousand tons. This loss to Germany's exportable surplus is roughly 42.1 per cent of the average exports during the period 1909-10 to 1913-14.

According to the data in table 21, based upon the single season 1912-13, the cessions of territory following the Versailles treaty resulted in a loss of about 20 per cent of the nation's sugar beet area, about the same percentage of its potential sugar production and approximately 42.1 per cent (probably 50 per cent) of its exportable surplus.

POST-WAR BEET-SUGAR SITUATION.

Immediately following the war there was a great reduction in the area planted to sugar beets in the territories comprising the Republic. Employing the area, factory run and sugar production given in table 25 as a base, the season 1919-20 shows a drop in acreage of 41 per cent and a drop in sugar production of 36.5 per cent. The season 1920-21 shows a slight improvement, with the acreage 37 per cent and sugar production 49 per cent below pre-war (1912-13). During 1919-20 the German Republic imported (net) 103,363 short tons, bringing the per capita supply up to 33.8 pounds, which was 75 per cent of the pre-war average (see table 23). During the next season a net import of

POST-WAR BEET-SUGAR SITUATION - CONT'D.

63,860 short tons brought the per capita supply up to 92.4 per cent of normal.

During the past four years there has been a marked recovery in the area planted to sugar beets as brought out in table: 24.

During the season 1921-22, the sugar-beet area within the Republic of Germany was increased to 76.4 per cent of pre-war (1912-13). However, the season was not favorable. 263 factories produced only 60.5 per cent of the pre-war normal (1912-13) to which should be added 22,046 tons of sugar produced at refineries or made from molasses, giving a total of 1,433,742 short tons produced. Referring to table 20 on "Supply and Disappearance of Sugar in Germany", it will be noted that this is nearly the amount of sugar that was available on the average for the domestic use of the whole Empire during the five-year period 1909-10 to 1913-14. During the pre-war period the average per capita supply of sugar was 45 pounds. In 1921-22 the production within the Republic itself was 46.4 pounds for a population of 61,755,000 that was probably consuming sugar at a rate below pre-war. On top of this surplus production, the German Republic imported 179,614 net tons, bringing the per capita supply up to 50.3 pounds.

This accumulation of stocks continued during the next season 1921-22. The total production within the Republic was 1,603,933 short tons (see table 25) or 51.5 pounds per capita. In spite of this surplus production, Germany imported 114,618 short tons. During this season 12,125 short tons were sent to Italy on reparations account and approximately 55,115 short tons were confiscated by the French from factories in the occupied districts and 19,478 short tons were exported. This leaves 1,517,215 short tons, or 48.7 pounds per capita available for domestic use (population 1923 estimated at 62,275,000). There is a discrepancy in German official sugar figures (see footnot (1) page 188) and during this season 82,258 short tons are dropped from the records.

The logical conclusion is that many people in Germany, faced with conditions of a wildly fluctuating currency and precarious banking facilities, invested their savings in sugar as a safe means of accumulating wealth, awaiting a stabilization of the currency to realize on their investments.

With the stabilization of the currency in the autumn of 1923 came the opportunity to realize cash for accumulated sugar. The season of 1923-24 was not specially favorable to the sugar industry; 77.2 per cent of normal (1912-13) as regards acreage, 53.0 per cent as regards factory run, while the total production of beet sugar was 52.2 per cent of that of 1912-13. The supply produced in 1923-24 amounted to 40.2 pounds per capita (1924 population, 62,825,000) or 37 pounds below the pre-war average per capita production.

In spite of this shortage in production, the sugar industry exported 257,028 net tons of sugar during the sugar season September 1, 1923, and August 31, 1924.

Table 20
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE OF SUGAR (IN TERMS OF RAW SUGAR)
EMPIRE OF GERMANY 1850-51 TO 1918-19 ^{1/}
(September 1 to August 31).

Year	Sugar		Disappearance	
	Produced	Import	Export	Total
	1000 Pounds	1000 Pounds	1000 Pounds	1000 Pounds
				Per capita
				Pounds
1850-51	117,613:	86,453:	20,483:	212,304:
1860-61	278,939:	18,571:	5,618:	282,288:
1870-71	579,780:	9,427:	51,132:	538,076:
1880-81	1,225,570:	12,362:	625,901:	612,038:
1890-91	2,945,834:	14,906:	1,653,949:	1,155,105:
1900-01	4,363,164:	2,970:	2,517,434:	1,706,290:
1909-10 ^{2/}	4,583,851:	4,860:	1,711,177:	2,783,445:
1910-11	5,709,625:	4,083:	2,461,514:	3,051,001:
1911-12	3,301,880:	4,904:	615,030:	2,743,360:
1912-13	5,966,369:	5,605:	2,332,956:	3,149,575:
1913-14	5,987,407:	5,031:	2,436,157:	3,158,686:
Avg. 1909-10:				42.9
to 1913-14:	5,109,826:	4,897:	1,911,367:	2,977,213:
				45.0
1914-15	5,533,770:	37,137:	355,354:	3,749,690:
1915-16	3,340,667:	21,482:	85,580:	3,771,013:
1916-17	3,434,612:	14,500:	22,891:	2,953,135:
1917-18	3,397,424:	23,173:	31,575:	3,278,595:
1918-19	2,927,079:	86,867:	17,886:	2,866,343:
Avg. 1914-15:				45.6
to 1918-19:	3,726,710:	36,632:	102,657:	3,323,755:
				49.6
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY 1913-14 TO 1923-24				
1913-14	4,843,776:		1,613,002:	2,828,893:
1919-20	1,547,626:	217,578:	10,852:	2,040,662:
1920-21	2,390,078:	148,561:	20,840:	2,542,494:
1921-22	2,867,484:	397,214:	37,886:	3,106,262:
1922-23	3,207,866:	229,236:	63,206:	3,085,006:
1923-24	2,528,438:	64,856:	578,912:	1,944,386:
Average:				31.0
1919-20				
to				
1923-24	2,508,174:	211,489:	142,339:	2,542,762:
				41.2

^{1/} Source: Deutsche Zuckerindustrie Feb. 9, 1923, page 76.

^{2/} Deutsche Zuckerindustrie Oct. 7, 1910, page 798.

Table 21.
SUGARBEET AND BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE FORMER GERMAN EMPIRE
IN THE SUGAR YEAR 1912-13 ^a

District	: Area (ex- : : cluding : : area for : : sugarbeet : : seed) :	: Sugarbeets : : worked : : : : : : Acres :	: Sugar pro- : : duction : : in terms : : of raw : : sugar b : : : : Short tons :	: Number : : of : : fac- : : : : : : : : Short tons :
Republic of Germany (boundaries 1923).....	1,074,979	14,679,155	2,340,268	
<u>Areas Lost</u>				
From East and West				
Prussia.....	95,121	1,229,465	181,176	c 10
From Posen.....	171,035	2,269,597	361,951	c 19
From Alsace Lorraine.....	12,046	166,521	18,169	c 1
Total former German Empire.....	1,353,181	18,344,738	2,901,564	c 342
Sugar made from molasses:			81,620	
TOTAL.....			2,983,184	

^a The average sugarbeet area for the German Empire for the five sugar years 1909-10 to 1913-14 amounted to 1,245,797 acres; the beets worked amounted to 15,715,229 short tons; and the sugar produced, in terms of raw sugar, amounted to 2,251,187 short tons. The sugar made from molasses in independent factories was about 94,506 short tons. Statistics for the same period are not available for the areas lost.

^b Relation to refined sugar is 10:9; excludes sugar made from molasses in independent factories.

^c Number in 1918-1919.

Statistics supplied by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie.

Table 22.

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN RAU AND REFINED SUGAR IN TERMS OF RAW SUGAR (a)
AVERAGE 1909-13

Country	Imports (-)	Exports (-)	Net
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.....	+ 461	- 8,827	- 8,366
Morocco.....		- 9,674	- 9,674
Portugal.....		- 9,969	- 9,969
Chile.....		- 11,614	- 11,614
Denmark.....	1	- 16,394	- 16,393
Netherlands.....	+ 71	- 19,305	- 19,234
Uruguay.....		- 31,151	- 31,151
Argentina.....		- 28,678	- 28,678
Switzerland.....		- 37,612	- 37,612
Norway.....		- 44,694	- 44,694
Great Britain.....	+ 422	- 666,458	- 666,016
Other countries.....	+ 4,593	- 62,425	- 57,833
Totals.....	- 5,563	- 935,002	- 931,234

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922 Net Imports (-)	1922-1923 Net Imports (-)	1923-1924 Net Exports (-)
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.....	- 27,553	- 67,093	a
Netherlands.....	- 27,539	- 31,111	- 46,445
Czechoslovakia.....	- 17,109	- 3,808	a
Belgium.....	- 4,653	- 1,358	a
Sweden.....	- 4,290	- 20	a
Danzig.....	- 4,066	- 5,627	a
Dutch Indies.....	- 3,617	- 23,094	- 2,891
Brazil.....	- 3,454	- 7,034	a
Great Britain.....	- 3,135	- 2,051	a
Cuba.....	- 2,327	- 18,511	a
Dominican Republic.....	- 1,654	- 798	a
Poland.....	- 741	- 19,925	a
Denmark.....	- 718	- 5,771	a
Saar District.....	-(b) 10,742	-(b) 8,907	- 8,269
Other countries.....	- 5,563	- 19,855	- 104,951
Totals.....	- 95,942	- 203,150	- 156,774

a Included in other countries.

b Net exports.

Refined sugar reduced to raw sugar at the ratio of 9:10. Refined sugar in German trade statistics includes the classifications 176 a - i, other sugars classed as raw sugars 176 k - n.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise Ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

Table 23.
APPROXIMATE RAW SUGAR BALANCE
EMPIRE COMPARED WITH THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Season of 1912-13 (Sept. 1-Aug. 31)

	Empire of Germany. 1912-13	Ceded Dis- tricts and the Saar. 1912-13	Republic of Germany 1912-13
(a) Acres planted.....		278,202	1,074,909
(b) Sugar beets worked.....	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u> 3,665,583	<u>Short tons</u> 14,679,155
<u>SUGAR</u>			
(In terms of raw sugar)			
(c) Visible supply Sept. 1, 1912....	163,064	32,613	130,451
(d) Production at beet sugar fac- tories.....	2,901,564	561,296	2,340,268
(e) Production at refineries and from molasses.....	81,620	---	81,620
(f) Imports of refined and raw sugar.....	1/ 2,803	2,803	---
(g) Deficit of western "ceded ter- ritories" probably supplied by the central districts....		40,980	
(h) TOTAL SUPPLY from all sources...	<u>3,149,051</u>	<u>637,692</u>	<u>2,552,339</u>
(i) Gross exports refined and raw sugar.....	1/1,166,478	400,957	765,521
(k) Visible supply August 31, 1913 :	263,169	52,624	210,545
(l) Unaccounted for.....	144,616	23,772	120,844
(m) Deficit of western "ceded ter- ritories" probably supplied by the central districts....			40,980
TOTAL.....	1,574,263	477,353	1,137,890
(n) Disappearance during year.....	1/ 1,574,788	160,339	1,414,449

1/ Deutsche Zucker Industrie Feb. 9, 1923, page 75.

(a), (b), (d), (e): Statistics supplied by Deutsche Zucker industrie association see table 21, page 183.

(c) (k): Visible supply in "ceded territories" estimated to be 20 per cent of total for Empire. Deutsche Zucker industrie Oct. 17, 1913, page 927.

(g) (m): The deficit of the western "ceded districts" was supplied by an amount equal to total imports plus shipments from territories now comprising the Republic of Germany.

Domestic disappearance included sugar consumed as human food, employed in industries and held in storage elsewhere than at factories or official warehouses.

(i) The export from the "ceded districts" is approximated at the net surplus (see page 185) plus the visible supply Sept. 1, 1912, minus the visible supply Aug. 31, 1913.

Table 24
SUGAR BEET AND BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
(Boundaries of 1913)

In the Sugar Years 1912-13, 1919-20, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25(6).

Year.	Area (excluding area for sugar beet seed).	Sugar Beets Worked.	No. of Fac- tor- ies.	Sugar in terms of: Raw Sugar, Produc- ed at Beet-sugar: Factories.	made from: molasses and at Re- fineries.	Total Sugar Pro- duced.
	Acres : 1912-13:	% of : 1912-13:	Short tons: : 1912-13:	% of : 1912-13:	Short tons: : 1912-13:	% of : 1912-13:
1912-13:	1,074,979:	100.0:	14,679,155:	100.0:	302: 2,340,268:	100.0: 1/ 81,620:2,421,388
1919-20:	537,540:	59.3:	5,286,904:	36.0:	260: 783,123:	33.5: 2/ - 9,310: 773,815
1920-21:	674,200:	62.7:	7,223,917:	49.2:	262: 1,198,042:	51.2: 2/ - 3,003: 1,195,039
1921-22:	821,439:	76.4:	8,296,621:	56.5:	263: 1,415,606:	60.5: 18,136: 1,433,742
1922-23:	880,902:	81.9:	10,258,466:	69.9:	263: 1,595,503:	68.2: 8,430: 1,603,937
1923-24:	829,371:	77.2:	8,087,130:	55.1:	264: 1,240,038:	53.0: 24,181: 1,264,219
1924-25:	3/875,648:	81.5:	10,713,888:	73.0:	3/1,700,733:	72.7: *

1/ Amount made in the total Empire.

2/ During the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 more raw sugar was delivered to the refineries than was converted into refined sugar.

3/ Estimated.

Source: Statistics furnished by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie quoting German Sugar Organization, revised to conform with latest figures carried by the official publications of the organization.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS CREDITS FOR FARM MACHINERY.

High prices demanded by German manufacturers caused the importation of about 1000 American tractors during 1924. The German power plows, however, have been reduced in price and the Ministry of Agriculture is taking steps to make possible the purchase of German implements by providing credits and encouraging manufacture. The ministry has arranged conditions of delivery with a number of firms, according to which 10 per cent of the price is to be paid with the order and 15 per cent on delivery. The bulk of the purchase money does not have to be paid until after the next harvest, by instalments if desired. A recent publication of the German Ministry for Food and Agriculture states that the economic recovery of the German farming industry and the assurance of the nutrition of the German people by home production at prices capable of competing with the world market require the rapid intensifying of agricultural production.

Table 25

REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR (in terms of raw sugar).
1912-13 and 1919-20 to 1924-25.

	1912-13 Estimated (a) Short tons	1919-20 Short tons	1920-21 Short tons	1921-22 Short tons	1922-23 Short tons	1923-24 Short tons	1924-25 Estimated Short tons
I Visible supply on September 1	130,451	237,895 b	104,080	69,148	107,230	173,659	177,000
II Production at beet- sugar factories.....	2,340,268	783,123 e	1,198,042 c	1,415,606 i	1,595,503 e	1,240,038 e	1,700,000
III Production at refin- eries and molasses :							
works	81,620	2,343 c	9,007 f	18,136 i	8,430 l	24,181 l	
IV Gross imports refined: and raw sugar :							
Total supply from	108,789 d		74,281 g	198,607 g	114,618 g	32,428 g	
V all sources	2,552,339	1,132,150	1,385,412	1,701,797	1,825,781	1,470,306	
VI Gross exports refined: and raw sugar	806,501	5,426 d	10,420 g	18,943 g	31,603 m	289,456 g	400,000
VII Domestic raw sugar on: hand at refineries :							
on August 31.....		11,653 c	12,310 c				
VIII Raw sugar imports de- livered at refineries			15,435 g	25,916 g	49,460 g	25,515 g	
IX Officially reported :							
VISIBLE SUPPLY							
on August 31:							
1) Domestic production	210,545	78,431 b	69,406 h	106,089 h	173,659 h	176,853 n	
2) Imported; refined :		12,908 e	42 h	924 h			
3) " ; raw		1,720 e					
X Unaccounted for	120,844						
XI Confiscated from the :							
French from factories							
in occupied territory					55,000 p		

XII Disbursed during year : or on hand August 31 :	1,137,890	110,138	107,663	152,089	309,722	491,824	577,000
XIII Calculated disappearance during year : (V minus XII) :	1,414,449	1,022,012	1,277,749	1,549,708	1,516,059	978,482	1,300,000
XIV Domestic consumption as reported by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie :							
		1,020,331	1,271,247	1,542,503	1,517,691	972,193	

(a) Based on estimates supplied by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie (D. Z.) See table 23.

(b) Deutsche Zuckerindustrie October 28, 1921 p. 594.

(c) Marketericht, October 28, 1921 p. 131.

(d) D. Z. February 9, 1923 page 76.

(e) D. Z. October 28, 1921 page 606.

(f) Estimated to balance total sugar production given in D. Z. October 20, 1922 page 696.

(g) Monatliche Nachweise auswertigen Handel Deutschlands.

(h) Martbericht October 27, 1922 page 116

(i) " October 20, 1923 page 101

(k) D. Z. Oct. 20, 1923, page 607. The visible supply at the end of the season 1921-22 is reported to be 65,578 short tons; while the visible supply employed at the beginning of the season 1922-23 is 106,089 short tons, a difference of 39,491 tons. The seasonal disappearance of 1,531,994 short tons given on page 76 of D. Z. Feb. 9, 1923 is based upon the former incorrectly reported visible supply. Correcting the seasonal disappearance by subtracting 39,491 short tons gives 1,542,503 short tons.

(l) D. Z. Oct. 11, 1924, page 1211.

(m) D. Z. Oct. 20, 1923, page 607. Includes 12,125 short tons sent to Italy on reparations account.

(n) D. Z. Oct. 11, 1924, page 1199.

(o) " " " " " The German sugar industry gives two figures for the visible supply on August 31, 1923: first the calculated supply of 257,665; second, the officially reported supply of 173,659. This gives a difference of 84,006 short tons. The disappearance of domestic sugar is reported at 1,433,685 short tons. Adding to this the above difference gives a total disappearance of 1,517,691 tons.

(p) Estimate prepared for U.S.D.A. by the German Sugar Industry, November 28, 1923.

Table 26
SLAUGHTERINGS IN INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS
1912, 1919-1924 ^a

	1912	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
Steers and Bulls:							
1st Quarter	229	195	99	137	183	119	166
2nd Quarter	245	116	83	145	118	106	175
3rd Quarter	245	144	152	211	153	117	117
4th "	226	174	193	244	185	116	---
Total	947	629	533	736	640	456	---
Cows and young cattle:							
1st Quarter	671	585	352	419	621	494	468
2nd "	649	428	286	457	530	424	481
3rd "	687	408	398	623	584	338	578
4th "	686	484	522	683	673	323	---
Total	2,693	1,905	1,558	2,182	2,408	1,571	---
Calves:							
1st Quarter	1,147	283	214	598	910	732	807
2nd "	1,310	238	306	852	973	866	1,123
3rd "	1,005	188	296	862	711	548	971
4th "	904	183	408	815	614	452	---
Total	4,366	892	1,224	3,127	3,208	2,588	---
Total Cattle & Calves:							
1st Quarter	2,047	1,063	665	1,154	1,716	1,334	1,441
2nd "	2,205	782	675	1,454	1,620	1,387	1,779
3rd "	1,938	740	846	1,696	1,448	998	1,752
4th "	1,816	841	1,129	1,741	1,472	893	---
Total	8,006	3,426	3,315	6,045	6,256	4,612	---
Hogs:							
1st Quarter	4,980	382	661	1,641	2,302	1,731	2,360
2nd "	4,308	104	269	1,340	1,620	1,312	2,210
3rd "	4,231	90	356	1,416	1,132	1,001	2,401
4th "	4,698	792	1,726	2,530	1,863	1,752	---
Total	18,217	1,368	3,012	6,927	6,917	5,782	---
Sheep:							
1st Quarter	458	94	49	236	402	243	266
2nd "	456	45	45	340	329	258	297
3rd "	782	29	210	666	499	302	580
4th "	574	185	418	852	539	282	---
Total	2,270	413	722	2,094	1,769	1,082	---

^a The totals are as given in the official statistics for the entire year. The separate items do not exactly add to these totals.

Statistics prepared from official sources under the supervision of the Reichsernährungsamt.

ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1924-1925

The season has now progressed far enough that an estimate of probable world exports and imports of wheat can be made with more confidence. The supply of wheat is now known for the Southern as well as for the Northern Hemisphere within a reasonable margin of error. The preliminary export figures for the six months July 1 to December 31, 1924 are available from the principal exporting countries. On the side of imports preliminary figures are available covering from three to six months of the season, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925.

Since the last export estimate issued by the Department of November 26, there have been revisions in the production estimates for all the important exporting countries. For the United States and Australia the present estimates are much higher than those accepted in November. On the other hand, the estimate for Canada has been reduced. The Argentine estimate has only been slightly changed since the middle of November.

Actual net exports of wheat including flour from the United States for this season up to December 31, amounted to nearly 178,000,000 bushels. This is the season of heaviest exports. In some years 70% of the total for the year has been exported in the first six months of the year. Assuming that 70 per cent of the total exports had already been declared on that date, the total net exports would amount to 250,000,000 bushels. Other indications also point to a total not far from that figure. The estimate, however, allows a range of probable exports from 240,000,000 to 255,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian estimate in the table below may seem high in view of the short crop of 1924, but it includes actual net exports from July 1 to December 31 of 128,000,000 bushels, thus allowing only about 50,000,000 bushels to be exported from January 1 to June 30, 1925.

Argentine estimates include actual exports from July 1 to December 31 of 44,000,000 bushels from the old crop and assume the probability of a smaller supply remaining in the country on June 30, 1925 than on the same date last year.

Australian export estimates have been revised sharply upward because of the increase in the estimate of the 1924-25 crop from 125,000,000 bushels to 162,000,000 bushels. With actual exports from British India of 25,000,000 bushels from July to December, the estimate for the season's exports had to be raised to allow for some early shipments in May and June from the crop of 1925.

Total exports from "Other countries", including Hungary, Russia, and the Balkan States for the season already amount to about 12,000,000 bushels. There will undoubtedly be some additional exports from Hungary

ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1924-1925, CONT'D.

and possibly from Yugoslavia, but these exports will be largely offset by imports into Russia and into Algeria which is ordinarily a minor wheat surplus country. The net supply for the season from these minor sources is therefore a very small factor in the wheat situation this season.

The revised table follows:

WHEAT: Net exports from the principal exporting countries, year ending June 30, 1923 and 1924, with estimates for 1924-25

Country	: July 1, '22:	July 1, '23:	Estimates for 1924-25 c/	
	: June 30, '23:	June 30, '24:	Maximum	Minimum
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels
Canada,	: 274,505	: 343,355	: 185,000:	: 175,000
United States, a/	: 201,978	: 128,385	: 255,000:	: 240,000
Argentina,	: 145,428	: 173,834	: 150,000:	: 135,000
Australia	: 49,625	: 82,201	: 115,000:	: 100,000
British India,	: 23,568	: 18,237	: 40,000:	: 35,000
Other countries	: b/ 6,700	: 34,960	: 20,000:	: 10,000
Total.....	: 701,804	: 780,973	: 765,000:	: 695,000
Probable range of	:	:	:	:
total exports :	: ---	: ---	: 745,000:	: 715,000

a/ Exports minus imports. b/ Russia, the Danube Basin and the Balkans.

c/ These estimates are subject to change as estimates of crops are changed.

Since it is not likely that the actual exports from all countries will be as high as the total of maximum exports from each country or as low as the total of minimum exports, it seems safe to estimate the total exports for the season at from 715,000,000 bushels to 745,000,000 bushels.

The wheat shortage in deficit countries this year, as compared with last year's consumption is greater than the available supply, but higher price levels will tend to restrict imports. In the table of net imports below the principal changes, as compared with the table published November 5, 1924, are in the estimates of imports for 1924-25 into France, Germany, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Imports into these countries for the first four months of the season were heavier than anticipated and estimates for the year were increased accordingly.

In making the estimates of trade shown in the two preceding tables, account has been taken of production of both wheat and rye in 1924 for Northern Hemisphere countries for the crops of both 1923-24 and 1924-25 in Southern Hemisphere countries. The visible supplies on July 1 and on

ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1924-1925, CONT'D.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Net Imports into European countries, year ending June 30, 1923 and 1924, with estimates for 1924-25

Country	: July 1, '22: July 1, '23: Estimates for 1924-25		h/	
	: June 30, '23:	: June 30, '24:	: Maximum	: Minimum
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels
United Kingdom	: a/ 202,820:	: c/ 211,753	: 230,000	: 210,000
Italy	: 110,227:	: e/ 69,872	: 100,000	: 90,000
Germany	: 42,053:	: 29,590	: 60,000	: 45,000
France	: 41,354:	: d/ 51,416	: 50,000	: 40,000
Belgium	: 39,191:	: 39,685	: 45,000	: 35,000
Netherlands	: 22,570:	: 27,377	: 30,000	: 25,000
Greece	: 18,479:	: 17,364	: 20,000	: 15,000
Switzerland	: a/ 16,553:	: a/ 15,682	: 17,000	: 15,000
Austria	: e/ 12,855:	: a/ 17,269	: 18,000	: 15,000
Czechoslovakia	: 10,103:	: 19,023	: 25,000	: 20,000
Sweden	: 8,295:	: 11,871	: 12,000	: 10,000
Norway	: 6,619:	: 6,524	: 6,000	: 5,000
Denmark	: 5,984:	: 9,296	: 7,000	: 5,000
Finland	: 4,563:	: 4,881	: 6,000	: 4,000
Poland	: a/ 2,445:	: a-f/ 374	: 7,000	: 5,000
Spain & Portugal	: b/	: g/	: 5,000	: 3,000
Other countries	:	:	: 5,000	: 2,000
Total Europe.....	: 544,413:	: 531,977	: 643,000	: 544,000
Non-European	:	:	: 130,000	: 120,000
TOTAL.....	:	:	: 773,000	: 664,000
Probable range of :	:	:	:	:
total imports....	:	:	: 745,000	: 715,000

a/ International Crop Report of the International Institute of Agriculture.

b/ Small net export for Spain.

c/ Exports to Irish Free State taken from imports.

d/ Incomplete - May and June taken from Crop Report of the International Institute.

e/ Incomplete - June figures taken from Crop Report of the International Institute.

f/ Eight months.

g/ Not yet available.

h/ Estimates subject to change.

ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1924-1925, CONT'D.

January 1, wherever known were also considered. On January 1, world visible supplies, including an estimate of 54,000,000 bushels for Australia were larger than on the same date last year with larger quantities of wheat afloat. On the other hand the total statistical surplus available for export in the principal surplus countries was about 40,000,000 bushels lower than on January 1, 1924.

The table on page 195 summarizes the actual trade of the season as far as reported. Of the probable exports of the season it will be noted that 436,000,000 bushels have already been reported as exported as compared with 427,000,000 bushels for comparable months of the preceding season. Reported imports generally cover a shorter period and can only be taken as slight indications of the trend of the season's imports. It will be noted, however, that German imports in four months were double the imports of the same months of 1923. Imports into Czechoslovakia have more than doubled over the same months of last season, and imports into France are slightly larger, although some decrease was anticipated early in the season.

THE WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1925
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North (E. of Rockies)	74,492,000	89,168,000	118,699,000	124,580,000	144,780,000
American (W. of Rockies)	2,938,000	3,234,000	7,699,000	7,550,000	4,520,000
Wheat (Canada)	60,600,000	82,210,000	95,313,000	131,270,000	90,160,000
U.S.A., Flour as Wheat	9,765,000	9,100,000	10,318,000	10,820,000	9,380,000
Canada, Flour as Wheat	594,000	430,000	279,000	280,000	270,000
Total in North America	148,389,000	184,192,000	232,308,000	274,500,000	249,110,000
U. K. Wheat stock	27,860,000	6,560,000	4,600,000	6,800,000	14,880,000
U. K. Flour as Wheat	4,730,000	2,280,000	1,280,000	1,680,000	2,400,000
Argentina	560,000	1,840,000	3,680,000	3,680,000	3,680,000
Afloat for U.K. direct	5,350,000	7,540,000	14,970,000	9,520,000	8,730,000
Afloat for Cont. direct	27,020,000	21,210,000	22,970,000	19,580,000	19,510,000
Afloat for orders	3,140,000	4,770,000	5,680,000	4,040,000	10,480,000
Total European, Argentine and Afloat	66,660,000	44,200,000	53,180,000	45,300,000	59,680,000
Grand Total	217,049,000	228,392,000	285,488,000	319,800,000	308,790,000

Broomhall's Corn Trade News, January 20, 1925. Australian Stocks: Visible stocks in Australia now are 54,000,000 bushels.

WHEAT: Supply and stocks in Principal Exporting Countries.

	: Carryover :	: Total :	: Retained :	: within :	: Avail- :	: Net :	: Stocks on
Year	: at be- :	: ginning : Produc- :	: avail- :	: for con- :	: export :	: following:	: hand at
and	: of crop :	: tion :	: able :	: sumption, :	: and :	: crop :	: end
	: year a/ :	:	:	: feed, seed:	: carryover:	: year :	: of
Country	:	:	:	: etc. :	:	:	: season
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
1922-23	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :
Canada.....	16,013 :	399,786 :	415,799 :	124,974 :	290,825 :	279,075 :	11,750 :
United States:b/	83,918 :	867,593 :	956,516 :	642,075 :	314,441 :	201,978 :	112,463 :
India.....	--- :	366,987 :	366,987 :	340,000 :	26,987 :	9,981 :	17,006 :
Argentina.....	10,657 :	195,842 :	206,499 :	65,708 :	140,791 :	140,208 :	583 :
Australia.....	6,000 :	109,261 :	115,261 :	43,136 :	72,125 :	62,125 :	10,000 :
Total.....	121,588 :	1,939,474 :	2,061,062 :	1,215,893 :	845,169 :	693,367 :	151,802 :
1923-24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	11,750 :	474,199 :	485,949 :	114,867 :	371,082 :	342,724 :	28,358 :
United States:b/	112,463 :	797,381 :	909,844 :	668,524 :	241,320 :	128,385 :	112,935 :
India.....	17,006 :	372,661 :	389,667 :	343,481 :	46,186 :	26,186 :	20,000 :
Argentina.....	583 :	247,036 :	247,619 :	66,437 :	181,182 :	171,582:c/	9,600 :
Australia.....	10,000 :	124,704 :	134,704 :	49,188 :	85,516 :	77,516:d/	8,000 :
Total.....	151,802 :	2,015,981 :	2,167,783 :	1,242,497 :	925,286 :	746,393 :	178,893 :
1924-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	28,358 :	262,097 :	290,455:e/	115,000 :	175,000 :	:	:
United States:b/	112,935 :	872,673 :	985,608:e/	670,000 :	310,000 :	:	:
India.....	20,000 :	364,149 :	384,149:e/	340,000 :	44,000 :	:	:
Argentina.....:c/	9,600 :	191,433 :	201,033:e/	67,000 :	134,000 :	:	:
Australia.....:d/	8,000 :	162,000 :	170,000:e/	50,000 :	120,000 :	:	:
Total.....	178,893 :	1,852,352 :	2,031,245 :	1,242,000 :	783,000 :	:	:

a/ Crop year for Canada assumed to begin September 1; United States, July 1; India, April 1; Argentina and Australia January 1.

b/ Includes flour stocks.

c/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

d/ Estimated.

e/ Estimates of last year carried forward.

Compiled or computed from official sources except where otherwise noted.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: International Trade, 1923 - 1924

Country	: Net exports :		Latest date available	
	: Year ending :		: Net exports :	
	: June 30 :	Date	: 1923 :	: 1924 :
	: 1923-1924 :			
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	: 1,000 :		: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: Bushels :		: Bushels :	: Bushels :
Hungary.....	a/ 15,377:	July-Oct	a/ 5,338 :	a/ 8,005 :
Rumania.....	7,755:	July-Aug	13 :	2,141 :
Russia.....	b/ 34,960:	July-Dec	25,904 :	2,920 :
Canada.....	343,351:	July-Dec	205,859 :	128,412 :
United States.....	128,385:	July-Jan	92,822 :	190,000 :
Argentina.....	170,009:	July-Jan	56,162 :	59,873 :
Chile.....	c/ 1,766:			
British India.....	d/ 18,237:	July-Dec	11,719 :	24,590 :
Algeria.....	8,953:	July-Sept	4,087 :	e/ - 407 :
Australia.....	82,201:	July-Dec	24,875 :	20,193 :
Total(excluding Chile).....	809,228:		426,779 :	435,727 :
Total(including Chile).....	810,994:			
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES	: Net imports :		: Net imports :	
	: 1923-1924 :			
Austria.....	a/ 17,269:	July-Sept	3,134 :	4,737 :
Belgium.....	39,686:	July-Oct	13,017 :	15,403 :
Czechoslovakia.....	19,023:	July-Oct	4,072 :	9,889 :
Denmark.....	9,297:	July-Nov	3,392 :	2,550 :
Finland.....	4,881:	July-Oct	1,394 :	1,584 :
France.....	51,416:	July-Oct	21,132 :	21,440 :
Germany.....	29,590:	July-Oct	7,475 :	14,747 :
Greece.....	a/ 17,364:	July-Oct	a/ 4,815 :	a/ 8,045 :
Italy.....	69,372:	July-Oct	24,345 :	22,257 :
Latvia.....		July-Oct	a/ 432 :	a/ 601 :
Netherlands.....	27,377:	July-Nov	12,140 :	12,340 :
Norway.....	6,524:	July-Nov	3,392 :	2,550 :
Poland.....	a-i/ 374:			
Spain.....	f/ 43:			
Sweden.....	11,871:	July-Nov	5,283 :	4,921 :
Switzerland.....	a/ 15,682:	July-Oct	a/ 8,053 :	a/ 4,934 :
United Kingdom.....	211,753:	July-Dec	108,918 :	127,618 :
Total, excluding Poland, :				
Spain and Latvia.....	531,605:		220,130 :	253,065 :
Total European.....	532,022:		220,994 :	253,666 :

Cont'd.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: International Trade, 1923-1924.- Cont'd.

	:	Net	:	Latest date available		
Country	:	imports	:	Date	:	Net Imports
	:	1923-1924	:		:	1923 : 1924
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING	:	1,000	:		:	1,000 : 1,000
COUNTRIES.- CONT'D	:	<u>Bushels</u>	:		:	<u>Bushels</u> : <u>Bushels</u>
Brazil.....	:	f/ 11,554:	:		:	
Japan.....	:	a/ 77,907:	:	July-Oct	:	a/ 10,756:a/ 5,748
Egypt.....	:	7,871:	:	July-Oct.	:	a/ 2,174:a/ 2,531
Tunis.....	:	g/ - 3,557:	:	July-Oct	:	a/ 6:a/ 168
Union of South Africa.....	:	h/ 5,489:	:	July-Sept	:	1,642: 2,578
Other countries.....	:	3,336:	:		:	
Total Japan, Egypt,	:		:		:	
Tunis and Union of	:	87,710:	:		:	14,578: 11,025
South Africa.....	:		:		:	
GRAND TOTAL.....	:	1,428,543:	:		:	661,487: 699,817

Compiled from original sources except where otherwise noted.

a/ International Institute of Agriculture.

b/ Commercial source.

c/ Nine months.

d/ Sea trade only.

e/ Net imports.

f/ Six months, July-December, 1922.

g/ Net exports.

h/ Calendar year.

i/ Eight months.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR IN TERMS OF GRAIN: Per cent of total exported from U. S., by months, 1910-1925

Year end:-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-	July-
ing June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
30												
	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct
1910....	5	15	30	46	60	71	77	81	85	91	97	100
1911....	4	12	21	31	41	53	63	70	78	86	94	100
1912....	8	21	34	45	53	63	71	77	84	91	96	100
1913....	2	8	20	35	46	56	66	72	78	86	94	100
1914....	9	28	40	49	56	63	70	75	80	85	92	100
1915....	9	17	27	35	42	54	63	73	81	90	96	100
1916....	5	13	24	34	42	50	59	67	77	86	95	100
1917....	5	12	21	29	39	48	60	66	72	82	90	100
1918....	6	14	19	28	36	47	57	65	74	83	91	100
1919....	4	11	20	29	37	48	56	62	69	80	89	100
1920....	6	15	27	36	47	54	60	64	72	78	90	100
1921....	10	18	28	40	48	56	64	70	76	83	91	100
1922....	11	35	49	58	65	70	76	80	85	88	94	100
1923....	9	26	40	52	60	67	73	78	83	88	94	100
1924....	8	21	35	47	55	63	71	78	84	89	93	100

Computed from statistics taken from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

RUSSIAN GRAIN SHORTAGE

After exporting 25,000,000 bushels of wheat and 42,000,000 bushels of rye in the season 1923-24, Russia this season is suffering from a shortage of bread grains. Rykov, the successor of Lenin, has recently announced that it will be necessary for the Soviet Government to purchase abroad the equivalent of from six to nine million bushels of wheat with a possible maximum of twelve million bushels. It is expected that most of these imports will be in the form of flour, and there have been reports of large purchases of wheat and flour on Russian account both in England and the United States.

Reports of prospects for grain crops in Russia in 1925 are conflicting. The International Institute of Agriculture reports that Russian fall seedings are not larger than last year. Rykov, however, reported to the Russian Council of Trade Unions that fall seedings were 5 per cent larger than in 1923. In the Ukraine, according to the International Institute, wheat seedings are larger than last year but rye seedings are smaller.

Weather conditions in Russia have not been generally favorable for winter cereals, and it is probable that winter killing will be heavy. In the important winter wheat areas of the southwest, however, weather conditions were more favorable than elsewhere.

The Soviet government is urging the peasants to increase spring seedings in order to make good the losses from winter killing, and it is reported that some of the foreign grain purchases will be distributed to the peasants for seed.

MALAGA FIG CROP

The total Malaga fig crop for 1924 is estimated at 22,000,000 pounds, says Consul F. A. Henry at Barcelona, Spain. Of this amount, it is estimated that 7,300,000 pounds were suitable for sale for edible purposes, of which approximately 5,600,000 pounds were exported, principally to Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavian countries and France. The United States took 278,000 pounds of the 1924 fig crop up to the close of November. Approximately 441,000 pounds of edible figs have been disposed of in Spain, leaving 1,260,000 pounds in stock. It is estimated that 3,700,000 pounds have been or will be fed to hogs, and the remaining 11,000,000 pounds will be used for industrial purposes, in the manufacture of alcohol and for use in wine and liquors.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Feb. 14, 1923-24 and 1924-25

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-Feb. 7, 1925

Commodity	July 1-	July 1-	Week ending			
	Feb. 17,	Feb. 14	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
	1923-24	1924-25 a/	1925	1925	1925	1925
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....	62,347:	155,456:b/	637	b/ 2,138:	b/2,130:	b/ 1,314
Wheat flour.....	c/ 9,384:c/	8,142:	---	---	---	---
Rye.....	9,570:	28,988:	148	657:	67:	357
Corn.....	10,486:	4,726:	142	181:	146:	122
Oats.....	1,020:	4,307:	138	49:	74:	59
Barley.....	8,377:	17,853:	654	541:	533:	213
		July 1, '24:				
		Feb. 7 ' :				
		1925 a/				
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides....		152,404:	3,035:	3,287:	2,340:	
Bacon, inc. Cumber-land sides.....		179,593:	9,705:	6,418:	10,501:	
Lard.....		529,290:	13,981:	16,578:	22,545:	
Pickled pork.....		15,414:	617:	130:	379:	

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to December 31, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ July 1-December 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports, In terms of bushels of wheat.

APPLES: Exports from the United States and Canada.

Destination	Week Ending		Season 1923-24		Season 1924-25	
	January		to		to	
	31, 1925		January 31, 1924		January 31, 1925	
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Liverpool.....	28,793:	5,517:	897,314:	869,829:	768,279:	902,835
London.....	28,443:	12,676:	525,003:	677,799:	410,347:	1,062,115
Glasgow.....	5,066:	6,501:	358,397:	531,047:	308,235:	658,305
Manchester.....	8,113:	3,672:	294,330:	146,015:	228,295:	140,142
Southampton.....	4,518:	-----:	119,032:	327,368:	93,183:	266,049
Other British Ports..	6,704:	1,259:	204,266:	188,770:	175,190:	115,236
Total Gt. Britain..	81,637:	29,625:	2,399,342:	2,740,823:	1,983,529:	3,144,682
Scandinavia.....	2,192:	6,620:	98,803:	414,753:	80,998:	244,226
Other Ports.....	942:	9,101:	16,107:	264,725:	93,584:	557,240
Grand Total.....	84,771:	45,346:	2,514,252:	3,420,306:	2,158,111:	3,946,148

Source: Weekly Reports of International Apple Shippers Association.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen, and New York.

(By Cable)

Market and Butter	: January 29, : 1925	: February 5, : 1925	: February 12 : 1925
	: Cents per lb.	: Cents per lb.	: Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, Official Quotation:	43.71	44.21	45.95
New York, 92 score.....	39.00	40.00	1/ 39.50
London:			
Danish.....	45.82	46.60	47.99
New Zealand.....	34.90	34.85	37.11
New Zealand, insalted....	36.62	38.48	40.53
Australian.....	32.97	32.49	35.41
Australian, unsalted.....	34.69	35.06	37.75
Argentine, unsalted.....	30.83 - 33.40	30.78 - 34.20	34.12 - 37.11

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

1/ Due to holiday on Feb. 12, the New York quotation is for the preceding day.

GERMAN HOG AND FAT MARKET

(By Cable)

Items	Unit	Week Ending	
		February 4	February 11
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets.....	Number	50,153	48,087
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.72	13.99
Prices of lard, tierces, Hamburg :	"	18.10	18.12
Prices of margarine, Berlin.....	"	13.29	13.29

Prices of American Apples in British Markets,
Weeks ending February 7 and 14, 1925

Variety and Grade	Origin	Market	Week Ending February 7	Week Ending February 14
			Per bbl.	Per bbl.
York Imperial:				
All Grades.....	Virginia	London	\$6.22 - \$7.65	\$6.69 - \$7.17
B 2 1/4 inches.....	"	Liverpool	6.34 - 7.06	-----
Rhode Island Greening:				
A 2 1/4 inches.....	New York	"	6.34 - 6.82	-----
A 2 1/2 inches.....	" "	"	5.99 - 7.20	-----
All grades.....	" "	"	-----	5.26 - 7.17
" "	" "	London	-----	6.69 - 7.17
Baldwin:				
A 2 1/4 inches.....	" "	Liverpool	5.63 - 5.75	-----
A 2 1/4 inches.....	Maine	"	6.12	-----
All grades.....	"	"	-----	5.26 - 7.17
" "	"	London	-----	6.45 - 7.17
Yellow Newtown:				
B 2 1/4 inches.....	Virginia	Liverpool	7.42 - 8.74	-----
A 2 1/2 inches.....	"	"	8.61 - 11.01	-----
Ben Davis:				
All grades.....	"	London	-----	6.21 - 6.45
" "	Maine	Liverpool	-----	5.26 - 5.97
			Per box	Per box
Yellow Newtown:				
Extra Fancy.....	Oregon	"	2.87 - 3.47	-----
" "	"	London	2.87 - 3.59	2.87 - 3.58
Fancy.....	"	Liverpool	2.75 - 3.29	-----
"	"	London	2.63 - 3.23	2.63 - 3.23
C Grade.....	"	Liverpool	2.51 - 2.87	-----
" "	"	London	2.27 - 2.75	-----
All grades.....	"	Liverpool	-----	2.73 - 3.34
Winesap:				
Extra Fancy.....	Washington	"	2.93 - 3.35	-----
C Grade.....	"	"	2.87	-----
All grades.....	"	"	-----	3.11 - 3.54
Spitzenburg:				
All grades.....	Oregon	London	2.15 - 2.87	-----
Rome Beauty:				
Extra Fancy.....	Washington	Liverpool	2.87 -	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.42 - 2.81	-----
C grade.....	"	"	2.42 - 2.63	-----
All grades.....	"	"	-----	2.27 - 2.99
Gano:				
All grades.....	"	"	-----	2.39 - 2.75

Source: Cabled by American Agricultural Commissioner, Mr. E. A. Foley, at London.

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